INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1600.

VOL. XVII NO. 6-- BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 8 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAILS & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		vessels	
12 Jan.	Rajputana .	will	16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Sanaf ..	now	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..	sail	16,03
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..	direct	10,602
2 Mar.	Dooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @	from	16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Malaja x ..	Bombay	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..	without	16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..	transhipment	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..	at	10,946
18 "	Kaiser-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..	Aden.	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10 954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

On and after the 31st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departs.
Shinnoh Maru ..	6th Jan.	11th Jan.
Shinsei Maru ..	2nd "	13th "
Heijin Maru ..	2nd "	16th "
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	24th "
Shingo Maru ..	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd "	6th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	29th "	12th "
Chifuku Maru ..	10th Feb.	24th "
Heinan Maru ..	2 th "	28th "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.			
18th Jan.	Macedonia ..	China and Japan.
"	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan .	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
9th Jan.	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th "	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.
11th "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
12th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
14th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
16th "	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895
Punjab National Bank, Limited.
Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.
Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.
Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir).
Banking Business of every kind transacted.
Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tomiura Maru	3871	2 Jan.	8 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	10930	....	@9
*Muroran Maru..	5374	31 Dec.	13 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 "	31 "
Hakusan Maru..	10490	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan.	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 "	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure
for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
The Atank Nigrah Pills
For particulars write to :—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 pa.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON MARKET
Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge..	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.
PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
Insurance Company, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents—M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)
HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000
LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.
Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
CHILDREN'S EDUCATION or MARRIAGE PROVISION.
Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of subscriber.....
Address.....
Register No.....
Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle.

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DAILY EDITION.

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Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LARGE ENGINEERING FIRM requires RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, holding M. B. B. S. diploma. Applicants must have had considerable experience in controlling of Sanitary and Health conditions. Outside practise permissible. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2218 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31602

WANTED—CARDING and SPINNING FOREMAN for our Woollen Yarn Mills at Amritsar (Punjab), state qualifications present pay and the minimum pay acceptable. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Gulam Hussun & Co. Amristar.
A 31604

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and EXPERIENCED AGENTS on Pay and Commission to sell Shares of First Class Tea garden in Assam, Dividend declared at 20 p. c. Apply for Particulars to THE NORTH INDIAN TEA AND FINANCE LD., 2, Lalbazar Street Calcutta.

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31874

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a gymnast in the Garud High School, Dhulia. The pay of the post will be Rs. 35 p. m. The post is temporary and non-pensionable. Applicants should state their caste, age and qualifications and submit copies of testimonials, if any, to reach the undersigned before 15th January 1929. HEAD MASTER—Garud High School, Dhulia.
A 31582

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO STEAM SHIPS on hire or purchase for cargo and passenger. Approximate length 125 feet breadth 25 feet draft 7 feet passenger 320 cargo capacity 1000 bags. Write full particulars to M. AHMED CHOUDHURY, Chakaria (Chittagong)

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT. Bombay 2.
L 31431

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HAIROTONE PRODUCES COLOUR in hair roots, and makes hair beautiful black, silky, soft and glossy even if white through age or disease. Per bottle Rs. 2/14. Three bottles Rs. 8/- HAIROTONE COMPANY, Ville Parle (Bombay.)
T R1372

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK"

EDITED WITH ELABORATE introduction, copious notes, elegant paraphrase, and illuminating commentaries by Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza, M.A., Senior Professor of English, Bahuddin College, Junagad (Kathiawar); 440 pp. Cloth, Gilt, V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0. The Nonesuch (Bristol University Quarterly) writes: "With remarkable erudition, the author has given in the present work a body of notes which should suffice the needs of an Indian student who requires information on any points arising from the study of the poem." Apply for copies to the AUTHOR at Junagad.

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P S

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column, Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE

THERE will be a Special Check of Season Tickets from 13th to 18th January, 1929.

SEASON TICKET-HOLDERS will assist by having their tickets ready to show at

VICTORIA TERMINUS,
MASJID,
SANDHURST ROAD,
BYCULLA,

as they pass through the gates in and out and thus minimise inconvenience and delay to themselves.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th December, 1928.
31555

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOARD OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE.

THE BOARD of Indigenous Medicine requires the services of (1) a Principal, (2) and a Lecturer in Anatomy, Physiology and Elementary Science for the proposed College of Indigenous Medicine, Ceylon.

The Board was established by the Government of Ceylon to train those seeking to qualify themselves as practitioners of the Indigenous systems of Medicine (Ayurveda, Sidda and Unani).

The course of studies in the College will include besides the above, an elementary course in Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Botany, Chemistry, etc.

Salary will be paid according to qualifications, and applicants should state what salary they want. Present employment and salary, if any, should also be stated.

Applications should reach the Chairman before the 15th February, 1929.

K. BALASINGHAM,
Chairman,
Board of Indigenous Medicine.
Campbell Place,
Colombo, 17-12-1928.
31569

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1789 of 1926.

NANDRAMDAS HIRANAND, a firm .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) Messrs. PULEE BROTHERS, a firm, (2) Messrs. HATE AND CO., and (3) BANK OF BARODA LIMITED .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of June 1928 the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 21st day of January 1929, at the hour of 4-30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 13th Kamatipura Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4580 and 4581 and New No. 11025, Old Survey No. 4113 and 4114 and New Survey No. 4A|6555 and Cadastral Survey No. 378 (part) Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E. Ward No. 2036, Old Street No. 105, New Street Nos. 107 and 121, and bounded on the East by the property of Jungumd Najana Babaji, on the West by the property of Setiba Venkati, on the South by the 13th Kamatipura Lane and on the North by the Sweepers passage.

LOT NO. 2.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground land or ground with a messuage tenement or dwelling house formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elsetti Shetiba Venkati situate in the 13th Kamatipura Lane outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4538, New No. 11003, Old Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 4569 and Cadastral Survey No. 396 (Part) Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2082 and 2083, Street Nos. 116-118 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Vadi Venkati but now of the said Shatika Venkati, on the West by the property of Jati Sayaka, on the North by the 13th Kamatipura Street and on the South by the Sweepers passage.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of October 1928.

H. E. WAPLE,
Commissioner.
31516

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A SECRETARY for Meerut Races from 15th June, 1929. Salary Rs. 700 a month. No allowances. Office provided on Race Course. Secretary to find his own accommodation.

Ex-Officer preferred with knowledge of Indian racing. Duties entail remaining in Meerut during the hot weather.

Applications should be addressed to

THE SENIOR STEWARD,
Meerut Races,
C/o Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade,
MEERUT.
31601

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION of the University to confer Degrees on the successful candidates at the Examinations of 1928 will be held on MONDAY, the 21st January, 1929, at 11 a.m. in the Strachey Hall. Students intending to take degrees personally should inform the undersigned and send fees (Bachelor's degree Rs. 5 and Master's degree Rs. 10) by the 15th January, 1929. Gowns will be supplied on hire by the Duty Society for Rs. 2 each.

S. SAJJAD HYDER,
Registrar,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
December 21, 1928.
31563

FREE
THE INDIAN REVIEW

SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER
CONTENTS

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
MERCANTILE MARINE
By The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA
MEDITATION
By Mr. Graham Pole.
ORGANIC AND INORGANIC STATES
By Mr. Syed Shafaat Husain, B.A.
By Dr. Juliette Veillier.
INDIA AND THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
INDIAN EXPERIENCE ABROAD
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
AKBAR'S HINDU OFFICERS
By Prof. Kamal Krishna Bose, M.A.
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
By Prof. P. G. Abraham, B.A., (Oxon).
PHILOSOPHY OF INDIAN EDUCATION
By Prof. Vaswani.
THE SIX SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY
By Mr. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, M.A
WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS
By Mr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A.
THE AWAKENING OF THE SOUL
By Mumtaz Jahan Begum.
OUR COUNTRYMEN IN KENYA
By Mr. R. J. Udani.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

These and other articles, notes and pictures, make this number particularly attractive. Another feature of this issue is the special attention paid to Books and Book reviews.

This number will be given free to the new subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. Five (if by cheque Rs. 5/4) and enrol themselves as subscribers for the new year. Please note that a large number of books on Politics, Education, Religion and Industry, Biographies and speeches and writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given away at Special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Book your order at once and ask also for our illustrated Catalogue of books.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

The next number or the New Year Number will also be the Congress Number and will contain portraits, addresses and proceedings of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the various other gatherings of the season.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers,
MADRAS.

COOK — EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
[illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MODY STREET AND DWARKADAS LANE, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1968 of 1927.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
MULJI HARIDAS & others..Defendants.

By order of Messrs. A. D. Logan and H. V. Lee, Joint Receivers in the above Suit, in exercise of the Powers granted to them by the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 11th June, 1928, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will, sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.),, at the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuages and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Mody Street (formerly also known as Modykhana Street) and Dwarkadas Lane within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 495 four hundred and ninety five square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastral Survey 484 square yards) bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1280 of the Fort Division, the Buildings whereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Nos. 2083 and 2605, Street Nos. 230, 232, 234 and 236, Mody Street and 60, Dwarkadas Lane.

The property is more particularly described in the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copy of which can be had from the auctioneers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferriera and Divan, Attorneys for the Joint Receivers at their office, 13-13, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

POCKET DIARY for 1929 FREE.

A FRIEND, guide and daily diary Contains much useful information. To be had Free of cost. Apply at once with Two Annas postage stamps.

The E. C. WORKS. Post Box No. 11435, C.P.O. CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

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STOCKS AND SHARES

Jobbers' Day-Featureless

—:o:—

NARROW TRADING AFFAIR

Bombay, Jan. 7.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened at about unchanged prices and business was mostly confined among Jobbers. Price fluctuations were narrow and in the absence of any fresh development trading was narrow. The operators are holding aloof and it appears in the absence of any fresh development, the market will continue irregular for some time.

Schedule of Holidays on the Stock Exchange during the current year:—

21st Day of Ramzan Such day as may be fixed by the Board.
Maha Shivratri 9th March Saturday.
Ramzan-Id 13th March Wednesday.
Jamshed Navroz 21st March Thursday.
Holi 24th March Sunday.
Holi (2nd day) 25th March Monday.
Good Friday 29th March Friday.
Easter 30th March to 1st April Saturday to Monday.
Ramnavami 17th April Wednesday.
Mahavir Jayanti 21st April Sunday.
Chaitri Poonam 23rd April Tuesday.
Adar Jassan 14th May Tuesday.
Bakri-Id 20th May Monday.
Birthday of His Majesty The King Emperor Such day as may be fixed by the Governor-General in Council.
Zarthost-No-Diso 15th June Saturday.
Ashura 18th June Tuesday.
Ashadi Ekadeshi 17th July Wednesday.
Ashad Chomasu (Sthanakvas) 20th July Saturday 2 p.m.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Bombay Dyeing 866, 68, 67
Century 402, 3, 3/2
Colaba 149/6
Crescent 138
Fazul 778, 77, 78
Indore 389, 86, 97
Madhowji 56
Nagpur 505
New Great 238/2
Pearl 502, 1, 2
Simplex 80/10, 80
Swadeshi 458
Burma 853, 52
Hydro 1121
Tram 153
Delf. 287, 88, 86, 86/14, 80
Ord. 79/14, 12, 8
Bundi 20/14
Indian 355, 56, 57
Katni Ord 251
Alcock 348

Ashadi Choman (Sthanakvasi) 20th July Saturday 2 p.m.
Kadmi Pateti 9th August Fridap.
Barawafat 18th August Sunday.
Cocoanut Day 20th August Tuesday.
Gokul Ashtami 28th August Wednesday.
Shri Mahavir Swami's Birthday Celebration (Swetamber) 4th September Wednesday
Shri Mahavir Swami's Birthday Celebrations (Sthanakvasi) 4th September Wednesday.
Fourth Gatha 6th September Friday.
Parsi New Year 7th and 8th September Saturday and Sunday.
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvastani 7th and 8th September Saturday and Sunday.
Jain Samvatsari (Sthanakvasi) 7th and and September Saturday and Sunday.
Khordad Sal 13th September Friday.
Amardad Sal 14th September Saturday.
Farvardigan Jassan 26th September Thursday 2 p.m.
Dassera 12th October Saturday.
Dhanteras 20th October Wednesday.
Kalichowdas 31st October Thursday.
Divali and Hindu New Year Day 1st and 2nd November Friday and Saturday.
Kartaki Poonain 16th November Saturday.
Christmas 24th December to 1st January 1930 Tuesday to neqt Wednesday, (Both inclusive.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (1000) 352/8
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20) 3, 867/8
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 505.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 403-2.
Crescent (100) Rs. 138-12.
Colaba Land (100) (pr. 6) 149/6
Dawn (250) 35, 540.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93-12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9/8
Fazulbhoy (160- (yr. 13-1/2) 7788/12
Finlay (100) O. 113/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 525.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2 125.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 397/8
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 237-8
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (500) 15/12
Kohinoor (100) 13-1/2 211/4
Laxmi Cotton (20) 75 xd. 1505
Madhowji Dharamsely (180) nil 56/4
Madras United (250) Rs. 25,500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1350
New Great Mills (250) (100) 238-12.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1|2 216-4.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 102/8
Pearl Mills (250) 502/8
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 362/8
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-12 8s.
Simplex (250) 80.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 3000
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadesh Mills (100) 15 xd. 458/12
Swan Mills (100) 0. 115
Tata Mills (500) 55
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2412-8.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil 348/12
Back Bay Baths (200) Rs.... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 16, 852/8
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 853/12
Tata Oil (100) 32.
Bombay Steam Co (255) xd. 240
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 5-3-0.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11.4
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 7 xd. 23/8
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. 100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2125.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 11/14
Tata Defd. (O) (95) xd. 286/4
Tata Iron (O) (85) xd. 79/8
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 57
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 14 20/14
Central India Mining (10) 12/4
Gwalior Cement (100) 110.
Indian Cement O (250) 357/8
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 251/4
Punjab Cement (10), 14-6.
United Cement (100) xd. 98
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170
Shitrajpur (10) 26/8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Patti (100) 8 p.c. 186
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 220
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 102-8.
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 700
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O (109) 4 p.c. xd. 578/8
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 xd. 153/12
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1|2 p.c. 139
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 880, 1148/15 1121/4
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140
Tata Power O. (100) 500
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 125.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 90 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 50|5, Highest Rs. 50|10|6, Lowest Rs. 50|4|6, Closing Rs. 50|8|6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4|10|10-1|2, Closing Rs. 4|11.

Cottonseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs 4|12|9, Highest Rs. 4|13|1-1|2, Closing Rs. 4|13.

Groundnut Seeds Delipery February, Opening Rs. 54|3, Lowest Rs. 53|15|9, Closing Rs. 54|2|6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 56|4, Closing Rs. 56|8.

COTTON TENDERS.

	Bombay, Jan. 7. To-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	600	6,800
Fine M. G. Oomra	1,400	4,300

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

The local market opened at Rs. 354 for Broach A.-M. delivery, but declined to Rs. 353 on selling by commission houses. There was scattered buying at this level and prices ruled steady, Liverpool opened at a decline of 9 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 353-8.
Oomra D.-J. 317-4.
Oomra March 318-8.
Bengal D. J. 273.
Bengal March 278-8.

SEWRI MARKET

Bombay, Jan 7.

The forward market ruled rather steady with scattered buying. Broach A./May opened at Rs. 353/4 and closed at 6-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A./May 353/8
Oomra D./Jan. 316/8.
Oomra Mar. 317/12.
Bengal D/Jan. 273/8.
Bengal Mar. 279.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Jan. 7.	
January	247.50	—2.10
April	236.70	—2.30
July	234.00	—2.10

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Bengal 273 D/J.
Bengal 279 March
Broach 353 A/M.
Oomra 316 D/J.
Oomra 318 March

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Jan. 7.			
Bengal	286	281	273	236
Sind	288	283	275	268
Punjab	283	278	270	263
Rajputana	286	281	273	266
Oomra No. 3	327	322	316	306
C. P. No. 1	345	340	334	324
C. P. No. 2	336	331	325	315
Khandesh			301	291

READY, COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

100 Arjan Khimjee & Co. Elichpur 323
100 Ital India Kajgaon 265
100 B. Karshandas Hansi 278-1/2
100 Forbes and Co. Khandwa 317-1/2.
100 Bombay and Vo., Dhurwa 303
100 Do. Malkapur 298
100 Do. Dhamangaon 291
100 Nissoon and Co. Jalgaon 300-1/4
100 Tata and Co. Barsi 256
100 E. Spinner and Co. Dhulia 250
100 A. Damodar Bid 312
100 E. D. Sassoon and Co. Nandid 350
100 Forbes and Co. Jalgaon 298
100 L. K. Vashanji Amraoti 310
100 Mahamadh Suleman Aurangabad 291
100 Textile Mill Firozpur 225
100 Nissoo and Co. Arvi 318

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables from Liverpool dated 5th Inst:—

Considerable trade fixing call sales.

New York January highest 19 88 lowest 19.72 (at the close).

New Work March highest 19.96+.13 lowest 19.80—.08.

Messrs. Lengley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dateth 5th inst:—

Octake poor wut intoright smaller trade inquiry here good. Return of bullish sentiment would find contracts very scarce.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 7,867,000.

New York cables expect more liquidation yet, South already talking increased acreage."

Harris I. & Vose:—"Cotton: Probably trading market for the present, but expect gradually higher."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on liquidation and unfavourable spot market."

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York fritnds Messrs. O., Nordon & Co. cable under date 5th Inst. as under:—

"Disappointing action of the market since 1st January inducing spot holders and stale bulls to liquidate. Trade good buyers scale down. On further decline prefer purchases."

"Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables dated 5th Inst:—

Liverpool friends:—

5 P.M:—"Local selling is due to rumour of Textile Institute reports of sales 15 per cent. under production."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

"Some week-end covering kept steady. Satisfactory snowfall reported United States Winter Area. River Plate continue willing to sell."

Mar. close at 8s. 10 3/4d.
May close at 8s. 11 7/8d.
July close at 9s. 1 7/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 115 7/8 cents.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

	Bombay, Jan. 7.
Linseed May	19 79
Wheat January	8 8 0
Wheat May	7 13 0

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 7.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Jan.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126
Banks Buying 60 days 123
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.35-1/4 5th inst
Shanghai/London 2/7-3/8 7th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 11/16 5th inst
London/Paris 124.10 5th inst.
London/Belgium 34.89 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.18-3/4 5th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11/-1/4 5th inst. £4-4-11-1/4 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 26-3/8 5th inst 26 5/16 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 7/8 5th inst 26-3/8 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57-1/2 5th inst. 57 1/4 4th inst.
London Discount 3 mos 4 11/32 p.c. 5th inst. 4 11/32 p.c. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 4-3/8 per cent 5th inst p.c. 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1/2 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 7.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/9
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92/2.
4 per cent Loan, due 1960/70 Rs. 84/2
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/8
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/11
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/3
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12
Forward Rates 18th January sett:—
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee paper Rs. 72/8/6
1945/55 Rs. 103/11/
Tone of Market.—3-1/2 p.c. Raper in Demand.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 3/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. Prices rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy

MESSRS. BREUL & CO. ON COTTON

"The decline in prices has entirely failed to stimulate the ready demand and in trying to predict what the future has in store for all interested in our market we cannot help but be influenced by the fact that Consumers, be they local or Overseas, refuse to be tetmpted by the relatively attraitive prices. Knowing our crop to be a large one they apparently realise only too well that if they maintained their present policy of indifference, they are more than likely ultimately to secure their requirements at still more favourable prices, and we are very much afraid that they will be proved correct in taking this view.

At the moment there is certainly nothing at all bullish about the local situation.

WHAT IS A REASONABLE PRICE OF SEASOTTNE

Messrs. Deokaran Nanjee in their report of the 7th inst. reproduce the following from their Liverpool friends' (Messrs. Reiss Bros.) market letter dated 7th Dec. when New York May was 20.19 or 37 points above latest quotations:—

"The undertone of the markes continues good, but somehow or other trade and speculative buying only makes itself felt in weak markets, while cotton is for sale on advances, which accounts for the recent see-sawmovements. This may continue for some time yet, but with so much cotton already into sight and gone to the trade, it is evident that the market is working itself gradually into a strong position, and so far as the pressure to sell will now diminish, meaning a scarcity of contracts to supply any buying of importance which may appear. We therefore maintain our opinion that cotton between 10 1/2d. is very reasonable, and, based on what we say, we should think that values will appreciate still more in the long run."

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	New ready Red leafy.	New ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	290	
Bengal Fine	282	
Bengal F.G.	275	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	282	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	333	
Wardha-Hing. Fine	333	320
Nagpur Fine	335	325
Yeotmal Fine	320/25	315/20
Arvi Fine	320/25	315/20
Amraoti Fine	315/20	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	312/18	295
Mulkapur Fine	310	285/90
Khandesh Fine	300	275
Muthia Fine	290	280
Muthia F.G.	285	270
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	340/45	315
Purna F.G.G.S.	340/45	315
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	330/35	315
Indore Ujjain Fine	325/30	315
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	310
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	320
Cambodia	.....	370
Miraj/Sangli	.....	350/60
Compta Good	.....	350/60
Jinja	.....	520

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 5/1/29	7114000	6246000
Receipts Yesterday 5/1/29	34000	15000
Exports to date 5/1/29	4984000	4102000
Stock at Ports 4/1/29	2334000	2499000
Stock at Interior Towns 4/1/29	1241000	1299000
Stock at Liverpool 4/1/29	961000	863000
Visible Supply 4/1/29	5932000	5976000
Quantity in Sight 4/1/29	11542000	10503000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Ready prices are onihanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled firm to day by evidencing a rise of abut 1-1/2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day: —

Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 13/10/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/8 per cwt F.B.H.
S.S. Canara Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Currimba Rs 8/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 8/6/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.March Rs. 8/9/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/10-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Firm.

PRODUCE AND COTTON ARRIVALS

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Receipts of various growths of cotton into Bombay up to noon on Saturday, the 5th January, 1929:—

	Bales.
Khandesh	736
Central India	1812
Barsi-Nugger	785
Hyderabad-Gaorani	490
Berar	3866
Central Provinces	553
Dhollera	2032
N.-W. Provinces	199
Rajputana	663
Sind-Punjab	829
Persians	146
East Africans	243
Total Cotton	12351 Cwts.
Wheat	2932
Linseed	3993
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	200
Gingellyseeds	3818
Groundnuts	46738
Castorseed	1975
Rice	2396
Myrabollams	4879
Cottonseed	19687
Mowraseeds	52
Gram	2393
Joowar	1770
Maize	163
Barley	1141
Bajree	2060
Coal	3515 tons

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 7/1/1929

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.013 inches (.013 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.016
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 62.4 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 62.4 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.4 degrees, (7.9 above normal.)
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 67.5 degrees (0.) above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 58 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 179 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0
Earthquake report.
An Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 250 miles away was recorded by that scismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 21 hr. 47 ms. on 5th (I. S. T.)

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Jan. 7.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 12 3
Jecob	,,	0 12 0
Foyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 21-1/2-92-1/2 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
	,,	1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 6
Ganga Ghat	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 3
David	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 3
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH + Quality.		
Swan Finaly	,,	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-52- in.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntla	,,	1 0 3
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0 15 3
Globe	,,	
Rachael	,,	0 15 9
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 3
Rachhwa	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance	Per lb.	1 1 6
Jecob	,,	1 1 3
Century	,,	1 1 6
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yard.		
Spring (balance)	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jecob	,,	1 0 3
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 15 0
GABRUN No. 5124 Hindustan		
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	13 4 0
3810	,,	11 3 0
9898	,,	14 2 0
9797	,,	9 10 0
44000	,,	9 10 0
BLACK CHEAK.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 4 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to to 9		
Chhawani	Per lb.	1 1 3
China	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 0 9
Simplex	,,	1 0 3
	Yards 10	
Chhawani	Per lb.	
China	,,	
Moon	,,	
Phoenix	,,	
Maher	,,	
Simplex	,,	

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

The following are some of the important resolutions passed at the Hindustani Seva Dal Conference held at Calcutta on December 30:—

This Conference put on record its deep sense of grief at the death of Lala Lajpat Rai which is an irreparable loss to the country at this juncture and which in the opinion of this Conference was accelerated by the unprovoked, wanton and brutal assault of the Lahore Police at the time of the Simon Boycott demonstration and conveys its condolence to the bereaved family.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

This Conference highly appreciates the organisation of Bengal volunteers formed under the control and with intense efforts of Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose, the idol of the Youth of Bengal, and his lieutenants and records its thanks to them for having advanced the cause of organising a well-trained and disciplined National Army which is being aimed at by the Hindustani Seva Dal.

This Conference further appeals to Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose and his lieutenants to devise means to make the organisation of the Bengal Volunteers a nucleus of the future National Militia in Bengal.

APPEAL TO THE NEXT CONGRESS.

This Conference earnestly appeals to the organisers of the next sessions of the Indian National Congress wherever it may be decided to hold it, to avail themselves of the services of the All-India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal with the purpose of furthering the cause of building up a National Militia of trained and disciplined workers to carry on the struggle for Swaraj.

APPRECIATION OF THE WORK OF BAGALKOT ACADEMY.

Resolved that this Conference appreciates the devoted work done by Dr. Hardiker and his co-workers of the Karnatak Dal in founding the Physical Culture Academy at Bagalkot for training workers of the Dal and appeals to the country to make use of the said institution to the fullest extent and to give it the best help possible.

This Conference in particular requests all Provincial Congress Committees and Provincial Dal Boards to send at aleast two men to be trained at the Academy every year at the expense of the Provincial Bodies.

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

This Conference places on record its appreciation of the services rendered by the League against Imperialism to the cause of Indian Independence and calls upon the All-India Board of the Dal to take steps to get the Hindustani Seva Dal affiliated to the League.

This Conference further recommends to the All-India Board to make necessary arrangements for sending Dr. Hardikar, General Secretary or a member of the All-India Board as the Dal's Representative to the next Congress of the League to be held at Paris in July 1929.

FIVE MINUTES' PROGRAMME.

Resolved that every branch of the Dal shall hoist the Swaraj Flag in a convenient place and every member and associate of the Dal within reach shall attend a rally at that place once every month at 8 a.m. on last Sunday of every month, sing "Bande Mataram" and salute the Flag and disperse.

ALL-INDIA BOARD FOR 1929.

Resolved that the following persons be elected on the All-India Board of the Dal for 1929:

(1) Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose, President, (2) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, (3) Mr. K. F. Nariman, (4) Mr. A. S. Wali, (5) Mr. Satyapal, (6) Mr. V. R. Naik, (7) Dr. Mahomed Alam, (8) Dr. S. G. Patwardhan, (9) Dr. M. A. Ansari, (10) Mr. D. V. Gokhale, (11) Dr. U. Sumant, (12) Mr. V. V. Subhedar, (13) Mr. J. B. Sen, (14) Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta, (15) Mr. Hari Sarvottam Rao, (16) Mr. B. Samba Murty, (17) Sardar Mangal Singh, (18) Dr. Chandulal Desai, (19) Mr. Pratal Chandra Gangoli, (20) Mr. Hari Kumar Chakravarty and (21) Dr. N. S. Hardiker.

Dr. N. S. Hardiker and Mr. V. S. Naik were elected as General Secretary and Treasurer of the Dal for 1929.

AFGHANISTAN IN THE MELTING POT

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CONFLICT OF ANCIENT AND MODERN THOUGHT

A special correspondent at Peshawar wrote to the "Civil and Military Gazette" on December 28:

Though news from Afghanistan is more reassuring, it is still impossible to paint a rosy picture of the country beyond the Khyber.

The trouble has been described by some who are in close touch with the situation, as little more than slight tribal unrest, but the fact must not be lost sight of that Afghanistan in the past, and there is no reason to suppose that there is much difference now, was a country where it was impossible to say from day to day what was really likely to happen.

Small incidents inflame passions which may affect the whole country, and likewise sound diplomacy might easily be turned to the country's good.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.

Jealous tribes, ambitious leaders and lack of co-operation have fostered instability, while the inherent desire for loot, the principle of an eye for an eye and the insoluble problem of the intermingling of politics and religion, makes the task of the King more difficult than any which has come before a reformer in modern times.

Being temporal and spiritual head at the same time places him in the position of the Khalifa, an office which became impossible in modern Turkey. It is impossible in an unenlightened country for any ruler to lead reforms through the dual channel of religion and politics and at the same time to retain the support of both religious leaders and statesmen.

A CHOICE.

The King has one course open to him and that is to decide which of the two parties can work the most good for his cause. It would appear from past history that the mullahs of Afghanistan are not a body to be ignored when it comes to the question of introducing reforms, and reforms such as King Amanullah is introducing tend to clip their wings to a very considerable extent.

There is little doubt that they have been to a great extent alienated and this may be taken to be the cause of the present difficulties.

KABUL'S LOYALTY.

One of the most marked features of the whole rebellion has been the comparative quietness of Kabul and the area round the capital. It may at first sight appear strange that a concentration has not been made on the seat of government, where such a plot might well have been hatched.

It is however, generally agreed that the reforms have been accepted by the residents of Kabul and many of those who live near the city.

They by constant contact with the foreign Legations and by seeing Western ideas put into practice, realise that there is much to be said in their favour, but the tribesman in the far off hills cannot understand the need of such reforms, and to be called upon to purchase clothes for no apparent reason and to discard national costume and customs sets his mind worrying on the futility of such orders.

THE HILLSMAN'S IGNORANCE.

He is seldom in Kabul itself and then only to barter his goods. The result is that the need for reform and the benefits to be derived, which are common knowledge to the Kabuli, are not discussed with the man from the hills.

If the residents of Kabul are with the King and support his reformation plan, great credit is due to King Amanullah, for with well-planned propaganda and his own hard work he has in a remarkably short space of time imparted to the people of his capital the lessons he has learnt during his tour of Europe.

ROUGH MATERIAL.

For this reason alone he has the support of most of the sound thinkers of the civilised world, who are prepared to agree that there is good in both Eastern and Western methods.

King Amanullah's main problem is that he has the roughest of rough material to work upon, and perhaps in his anxiety to see his people prosper, he has gone a little too fast and too far in his initial experiment.

One cannot help thinking that had he confined his reforms to his capital and worked outwards after preparing the ground, his task would not have been hampered by the present trouble.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT BANDRA

—:o:—

TELEGRAM OF LOYALTY TO NEW ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY

Nearly five thousand Catholics of Bandra and its suburbs gathered in the Peter's Compound, Bandra, to witness the Fifteenth Annual Variety Christmas performance given by the Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union. Mr. Joe C. D'Penha presided. The programme consisted of a variety of musical items, songs and dramatic sketches both in Marathi as well as in English under the directorship of Mr. Lowrence De Mello, an energetic young man of Bandra. Special mention must be made of a Marathi farce "Gaspar Gondal" which evoked peals of laughter from the audence, Messrs. John Dias playing the role of rich old man, Fidelis Posweity as his wife, John Vessaoker his son, and Dom Rodricks his daughter-in-law, Messrs. Johnie D'Monte Peter Vesaoker, Mich Vesaoker as his friends and Messrs. Philip Dias as a drunkard.

After the interval Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, Solicitor, proposed a vote of thanks to the members of the Colwad Union for their excellent annual performance given free to the public. In the course of his speech Mr. Dias alluded to the auspicious occasion of the installation of the new Archbishop on that same day which marked a new epoch in the annals of the Catholicism in the Presidency. Mr. Dias suggested to the large audience that a telegram might be sent by the President on behalf of the Catholics assembled in the compound assuring His Grace of their loyalty and obedience to him. The audience gladly accepted the proposal with loud applause.

Mr. Joe C. Penha then thanked the audience for the honour done to him in being asked to preside that evening. The people dispersed after midnight having enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. Special reference may be made to Mr. J. Nunes for his excellent stage-managing and Mr. Amara for his orchestra.

HINDUS AND EUGENICS

—:o:—

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN NEW YORK

An interesting discussion followed Dr. Kokatnur's address on India's Cintribuion to Science" before the Hindustanee Students' Association New York in mail week.

The following is a brief summary:—

DISCUSSION FOLLOWING DR. V./R. KOKATNUR'S ADDRESS.

Chairman:—Dr. Kokatnur has given us a very excellent address. Some of the points concerning the scientific development in India are in answer to the question why it is that India has lagged behind in these later times. He said it was a matter of one country developing scientific knowledge and other countries not co-operating with it, which was perhaps responsible for India's throwback or recession. There is a great deal to this hypothesis.

Since this is a round table discussion group, we might deviate a few moments to discuss some of the issues raised and some of the problems which have been touched upon during this discourse.

Q:—Did the Hindus know the science of prolonging human life?

Chairman:—Perhaps Dr. Kokatnur will tell us something about that.

Dr. Kokatnur:—Yes, they claimed to have knowledge of the science, there are many things the Hindus believed, particularly the practice of what is known as "Yoga", which is said to prolong human life. This is a system of science known to us as Yoga. I cannot give you personal evidence, but I could mention one or two things which might give you an idea of it. Yoga starts with the fundamental hypothesis that mind and body functions are interrelated and that by the control of both of them you can accomplish wonderful things. You must have perfect control over your body. That means control over both the voluntary and involuntary systems. Now I have personally seen this control exhibited. A friend of mine before a medical faculty in a University showed how he could control even the involuntary systems. He exerted this control through his mind and will, and could, by pure will power, bring out any muscle in his body. Secondly, through his rectum he could take (and he actually did this, in the presence of lfteen people) 500 cc. of water, against gravity, at a height of 6 1/2 feet, with no other instrument than the rubber tube inserted into his rectum. How the doctors present could not explain it. Never to their knowledge had such a thing been done or considered possible. And this shows only the A. B and C. of the whole thing. The only question is that if some things in Yoga are true, why not others? This friend of mine was an instructor in a university here and he was teaching this control to pupils under him, so that they could keep themselves healthy through proper understanding of these things. And if part of Yoga is true, you may well say, Why not the rest?

EUGENICS AND HINDUS.

Q:—Is the principle of eugenics practiced in the Hindu family?

A:—Yes, you have brought up a very interesting question. There are two things that enter here, the modern eugenics idea as we know it to-day and the psuedo-scientific beliefs such as prenatal culture. Eugenics in regard to heredity was known in India, a great deal of it was known in ancient times. I would advise those of you who are interested to read an article in the November issue of "The Scientific Monthly", in which a doctor from a Philadelphia Hospital, writes an article on "Conceptions of heredity of the Arrier Hindus." He shows there that the Hindus knew the law of heredity, and that they also knew what is known to-day as Weisman's germ plasm theory. The caste system of India, he thinks, is based on the laws of heredity. The Laws of Eugenics were known to the Hindus because the marriage ceremony gives some of them. Anybody who has ever read the Hindu marriage ceremony knows that it is chuck full of eugenic laws.

Q:—Can you give us some idea of what these were?

A:—Well, for instance, "one must not choose a bride who is red-haired." I don't know why. Or "one who has an abundance of hair on her body" or "one who has six fingers on her hand," or "one who has white leprosy", and so on. "A child inherits from the mother this thing and from the father that." "The teeth from the mother, the hair from the father," and so forth. I may be wrong on some of the details, undoubtedly some of them may not be exact, but it does go to show that there must be some basis for these laws, that they were founded on observation or knowledge.

Q:—Was the building up of the family as to physical perfection or toward better economic conditions considered in Eugenics?

A:—No, there again the marriage laws of India were different in their aims from those of other countries. A great many of these social customs of India were based on science, they were fundamentally scientific. To my mind, the marriage laws of India conform to scientific facts. If we take a tropically adapted cocoanut-tree and plant it in a non-tropical country, it does not grow. But if we study the necessary conditions under which the cocoanut-tree grows, and then create such conditions in this country the cocoanut-tree thrives. They came to such an idea about marriage, that instead of taking two people, who are grown up by chance, under different environments, etc., they would take two people at a pliable age and allow them to grow up together, under the same environment. That is the fundamental idea of early marriage, or rather early betrothal, because the real marriage takes place later.

Q:—How do you explain child mothers?

A:—You will find from hospital records that the average age of motherhood in India is around 18 years; the early age is when the betrothal takes place, not the marriage.

Q:—Do Hindus believe in the inheritance of the intellectual qualities.?

A:—They believe the intellectual characteristics are transmitted, although the modern scientists felieve to the contrary. I would recommend to you a book called "The new decalogue of Science" by Albert Wiggam, which I believe you would find of interest in this connection.

CASTE ARRIERS BREAKING DOWN

—:o:—

A MISSIONARY'S TRIBUTE TO NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

The following is a cutting from the "Gazette" Montreal:—

With one hundred thousand converts yearly to its credit during the past ten years, the Christian mission movement in India is making marked inrods into Hinduism, the Rev. Dr. E. Stanley Jones told a missionary rally in the American United Church Saturday afternoon. Dr. Jones, who has spent mony years in the Indian mission field, has been brought to America by the Methodist Episcopal Church to stimulate increased interest in the cause which he serves. He spent the week end in Canada on a lecture trip.

He considered the recent admission of Miss Miller into caste Hinduism when she became the bride of the Maharajoh of Indore as striking evidence of the breakdown of the caste system. For, while the Hindus were remarkably tolerant in matters of belief they were rigidly intolerant in matters of caste. Dr. Jones attributed the growing disregard of the caste system to the nationalist movement.

India was essestially a land of contrasts, the speaker continued. Religiously it ranges from cobra worship in monotheism. Miss Mayo's much discussed book. "Mother India," was true of society at one end of this scale but it was not the whole truth, he declared.

In describing conditions in the country, Dr. Jones stated that it contained the direct poverty in the world—its average income was twenty dollars a year. It was on the other hand, the most spiritually minded land on the globe.

CEYLON ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY

—:o:—

At the invitation issued by Messrs. M. V. S. Rutnam, P. W. Wilson Pieris and N. Henry Perera to the Ceylonese in Bombay, a fairly large gathering of os the leading Ceylonese assembled at Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, to discuss the possibility of forming an Association for themselves, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on January 1, the appointed time, the meeting began with Mr. T. Buell, Principal of the American Mission School, Byculla as Chairman, while Mr. N. H. Perera of the Government Veterinary College acted as Secretary.

The Chairman in his address explained the immediate aims and objects of the Association and mentioned the very many needs of the Ceylonese in this Presidency. He went on to say that he is one of the pioneers of his countrymen who hod come over here and had always felt the want of an Association, such as the one just to be formed.

Rev. J. C. C. Perera, who has come down to Bombay only recently from Cambridge, spoke of the Associations at Cambridge and other such Associations abroad and exhorted the audience to follow the footsteps of them. He urged that we start on a small scale and that later on it could be developed into doing greater things and in doing so he proposed the main resolution of the evening:—"That this meeting composed of Ceylonese residing in Bombay, resolves to form an Association, known as the Ceylon Association in Bombay, this was dully seconded by Mr. M. V. S. Rutnam and unanimously corried by the house."

NOT MIRDS OF PASSAGE.

Next Mr. M. V. S. Rutnam made an appeal to the house to bury all their petty differences in the name of their country "Lanka" and to rally round the Association which is formed by the Ceylonese for the Ceylonese. Referring to the interests of the Ceylonese and their presence in this country, he said thot they are here not as birds of passage, but as one of the permanent population of this country who had its shares of interests with India in social, religious, cultural and economic welfare long before the British entered into this country.

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. T. Buell, Vice-President, Rev. J. C. C. Perera, General Secretary, Mr M. V. S. Rutnam, Hony. Joint Secretary, Mr. N. H. Perera, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Weeramantry, Auditor, Mr. K. P. L. Rajapakse, General Committee, Messrs. W. W. Amarasinghe, M. L. K Singham, P. Nananayakara, P. W. W. Pieris, J. C. Balasunderam, L. N. Joseph, C. Jameer, T. A. Hameed, P. T. L. Ahmed, S. Patternott, Hector, E. A. Perera, W. Fernando.

Further, a Sub-committee was appointed to draft the constitution of the Association, and bring it up at the next meeting of the Association to be held at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the American Mission School, Byculla on Saturday, the 12th instant the following gentlemen were appointed to the Sub-committee, Rev. J. C. C. Perera, Messrs. M. V. S. Rutnam N. H. Perera, M. L. K. Singham, and W. Fernando.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Maidan, opposite the Union office, Foras Road, when the following business will be transacted;—1. To consider the grievances of the workers. 2. Additions in the benefit rules of the Union. 3. To form a deputation of the workers representing all the departments to wait upon the Municipal Commissioner in connection with the grievances of the workers.

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confessed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2. AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Sore Throat?

Protect your Children against infection with FORMAMINT

Take Formamint regularly yourself—then your Sore Throat will soon be cured. Give Formamint to your children too, it will protect them against the infection. Remember that your Sore Throat may be the first sign of a dangerous disease, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Tonsillitis, etc. Protect yourself & your children by taking

At all Chemists FORMAMINT At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 9.

Garden Party at Government House, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Shingo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 5th January and is due to arrive here on the 20th January Via Colombo.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on 10th instant (Thursday) at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Kahiawar" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 P.M. on Wednesday the instant.

FREE EYE-TREATMENT TO POOR

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League Dr. S. B.Machve, L.C.P.S., of the Blind Relief Association treated 212 patients in the month of December 1928 out of whom 136 were males and 76 females. Spectacles were given to five poor patients.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received A Table Calendar for 1929 from The Textile Stores Corporation, Bombay.

A beautiful Wall Calendar for 1929 from Messrs. M. Dawoodbhai and Bros., Bombay.

A Wall Calendar for 1929 from Messrs. Edaljee and Co., Army Contractors, Poona.

A Wall Calendar for 1929 from Messrs. S. Narean and Co., Bombay.

A CONGRESS ALBUM.

We have received a copy of the Congress Album published by the Indian Album Publishing Company of Madras. It contains portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and some prominent men in India and illustrations of the views, Palaces, Forts, depicting the ancient glories of India.

SWAMI SUDDHANANDA IN BOMBAY

Swami Suddhananda, the Secretary Sri Ram Krishna Mission, Belur, a direct disciple of the great Swami Vivekananda arrives in Bombay by the Nagpur Mail at 7 A.M. on Tuesday (To-day) He will stop at Sri Ram Krishna Ashram Khar for about three weeks.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

A Special General Meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 P.M. (S.T.) in the office of the Institute, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building "Temple of Co-operation" 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort Bombay.

LECTURE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of International Law. Dr. Abdullah will deliver a lecture on 'Personal Law and some conflict of Laws', the ninth of the series, at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall Hornby Road, at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). Dr. Daruwalla, Bar-at-Law, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS.

After a fortnight's recess on account of the Christmas holidays, the High Court re-opened on Monday with a full complement of judges.

On the Appellate Side, the Chief Justice L. Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Patker were engaged in hearing Civil appeals and Justices Mirza and Murphy occupied the Criminal Bench.

Justices N. W. Kemp, Madgonkar, Baker and Blackwell sat on the Original Side. The adjourned work of the Criminal Sessions was resumed by Mr. Justice Davar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 9-30 A.M. on the 6th instant and left there at 3-30 P.M. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 A.M. on Friday the 11th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of 3rd instant left Marseilles at 1 P.M. on the 5th instant.

CLERICAL HOUSING PROBLEM.

Under the auspices of the "Tenants' Welfare Institute", there will be a meeting in the Hall of the Improvement Trust office, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) when, Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni, the chief organizing Secretary of the "Tenants' Welfare Institute", will deliver a public lecture on "How to solve the clerical Housing Problem, by erecting buildings with two-roomed tenements, at minimum rent, on Improvement Trust land as well as on Municipal land. Mr. Framji Bilia, L.C.E. will preside. Amongst the speakers, will be Messrs. Shankarrao Mantri, Rustomji Engineer, Asst. Development Engineer, Bombay Menicipalty, H. G. Mhatre, Senior Asst. Estate Agent, Improvement Trust, J. K. Parulkar, and R. B. Paymaster. The meeting is specially meant for all subordinate officers and clerks, and are requeted to attend in time.

"CHRONICLE" CONGRESS NUMBER

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WORTHY OF CONGRESS

"Swarajya" of Madras writes:—

Among the annuals or specials that have been issued during this season, "The Bombay Chronicle" deserves the warmest praise for its exquisite Congress number. The publication is an eloquent manifestation of the spirit of the times. The message of the Mahatma which is given so promiuent an insertion is a warning and exhortation alike to faint-hearts. "Our patience is proverbial," says he, "Let it not be said by the future generations it was the patience of the coward". The number also contains articles of profound interest written by publicists of the eminence of Messrs. Saklatwala, C. Rajagopalachari, Benoy Kumar Sarkar D. V. Gokhale and Srimati K. Chattopadhyaya. The publication contains besides the portraits of the celebrities, the illustrations of the views of Somnathpur, the monuments of Gwaner, the mural paintings of Delbi, and some architectural achievements. Of particular interest are the paintings reproduced by a number of artists who have played no mean part in the revival of Indian art. Mr. J. M. Ahivaci's "Mangala Kala" on the frontispiece suggesting art's auspicious return is superb. In every way, the "Bombay Chronicle" Congress number is worthy of the greatness of the Congress, of the grandeur of Bombay, and of the traditions of the "Chronicle."

TRIBUTE FROM CEYLON.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Annual is devoted mostly to political articles. But there are a few on other interesting topics among which is an article by Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore B.A., in which he marshalls some evidence in support of the theory that Lanka is not Ceylon but Sumatra.—"Ceylon Independent."

ANOTHER TRIBUTE.

We have received a copy of the Special Congress number of the "Bombay Chronicle." It contains several interesting articles by many prominent leaders and maintains its usual high standard. The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde and Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, Nagpur, are the two gentlemen from this province who have contributed to it.—"Hitavada" of Nagpur.

CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund has sent the following to the members of the General Committee:—

A meeting of the General Committee of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund will be held on Friday, 18th. instant, at the office of the Flood Relief Fund at "The Recluse" 31, Murzban Road. Fort, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to consider and pass the Report and Accounts of the Central Flood Relief Fund and to dissolve the Executive Committee. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has kindly consented to preside at that meeting and members are requested to be in their seats not later than 4-50 p.m. (S.T.).

Davar's College of Commerce.

GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE RESULTS (1928).

D. COM. M.C. & L.C.C.

The Highest in India as usual.

In 'D.COM.M.C.' the Diploma passes were thirty per cent more than all Indian Institutions put together.

In L.C.C. the largest number of passes, largest number of subjects and largest number of Honours were ours and that too though these results were not artificially inflated by giving large number of Book keeping and Law forms to G.D.A. students for L.C.C. Examination.

Our complete results with Higher Diplomas in which we monopolise appear in next Advertisement which will prove that DAVAR'S COLLEGE is to this day the only Private College of Commerce of its class in India.

Prospectus on application.

30, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BAN ON NATIONAL HEROES IN V. J. T. INSTITUTE

STUDENTS REFUSED PERMISSION TO WEAVE PORTRAITS

CORPORATION RESOLVES TO INQUIRE INTO THE MATTER

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

The President at the outset made a reference in regard to, the death of Sir Charles Olivant who was for nine years Municipal Commssioner and said he took a leading part in the enactment of the Bombay Municipal Act.

ELECTION OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEMBER.

The Corporation then proceeded for the election of a member of the Schools Committee in place of Mr. W. H. Hammond resigned. There were two Candidates, Viz:—Mr. B. G. Horniman and Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai. Dewan Bahadur Pai was elected by a large majority.

A CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji then moved a condolence resolution regarding the death of Mr. J. B. Murazban, who was for five years Member of the Corporation. The resolution was passed all standing.

M. R. K. Vaidya, then moved:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the refusal on the part of the authorities of the Victoria Jubilee Technical institute to give permission to students for weaving the portraits of National heroes on a jacquard and request the representatives of the Corporation on the Board to inquire into the circumstances which led the athorities to refuse the permission and to report to the Corporation the result of the action taken by them."

Mr. S. K. Patala seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai in supporting the proposition remarked that he was glad that Mr. Vaidya was improving.

The proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

BLUE INMILL AREA

The Bombay City Police have been making searching enquiry in regard to the riot which took place at Parel on the 12th of December last. The hooligans who numbered about ten thousand are alleged to have ransacked the gymnasium of Keshav Laxmon Borker at Gorupdeo and damaged his goods. On a complaint being made to the police by Borker the police are investigating into the matter and it is expected that some arrests will be made shortly.

The Manchester and Jacob Sassoon Mills were closed on Monday and the workmen of the Great Eastern and Bradbury Mills are also showing signs of dissatisfaction and threatening to go on strike.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

In the cash market jutes opened steady after week-end and fair turnover resulted at about unchanged rates. Some support was discernable among higher priced issues. In coals buyers appeared for several of cheaper issues and appreciations recorded in several instances. In teas undertone continued steady and there were buyers for popular stocks at current market rates. In miscellaneous Burma Corporation were well supported and advanced in value. Rubbers were steady market. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities.—Three and half per cent Government paper 72|12, four per cent loan 1960|70 84|12, four and half per cent loan 1955|60 94|1, five per cent loan 1945|55 103|12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1490.

Railways:—Mayurbhanj Railway 70.

Jutes:—Albion ord. 483, Anglo India ord 500, Auckland ord. 353, Bally 349, Barnagore 311, Belvedere ord. 700, Budge Budge ord. 641|8. do. pref. 123|8, Champdany 173, Cheviot 559, Clive 41|12, Dalhousie 572, Delta ord. 646, Empire 60|12. Fort William 476|8. Gondalpara 1317, Howrah 55|4, Hukumchand ord. 26|9, do. pref. 111, India 274|8. Kamarhatty 747, Lawrence 775, Lansdowne 315, National 33|10, Northbrook 72|12, Orient 328, Presidency 12|5 Reliance 87|4, Standard pref. 106, Union 824|8, Waverley 9|2.

Coals:—Bengal 360, Bhulanbararee 16|8, Borrea 15|4, Burra Dhemo 3|4, Equitable 18, Kalapahari 13, New Beerbhoom 11|8, Samla Collieries 3|4, Seebpore 14 prem.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord. ord. 4|4, Indian Cables 6, Madan Theatres 3|15, Burma Corporation 12|2, Jubbulpore Electric 13|6, Indian Iron and Steel 16|12, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 93, Midnapore Zemindary 132.

Teas:—Jutlibari 22|8, Soom 18|8, Tongani 11|4, Tengpani 10|8, Teen Ali 21|12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenths pence.—A. P.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1929-30

The following members have been elected as Directors of the Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association for the years 1929 and 1930.

Mr. K.R.P. Shroff, J.P., President, Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan, J.P. Vice President.

Messrs. K. A. Patch, Bhaidas Maganlal, K. B. Vakil, Jamnadas Khushaldas, Chunilal Devkaran Nanji, Jamnadas Morarjee, P. M. Madan, Chunilal Virchanda, Amratlal Kalidas, N. V. Khandwala, Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, Ardeshir Behramji Kanga (Honorary Treasurer,) Jamnadas Mathuradas Baxi and Vadilal Poonamchand.

TARIFF BOARD SITTING

—:o:—

REMOVAL OF EXCISE DUTY ON RAW MATERIALS DEMANDED

Resuming its sitting on Monday, the Indian Tariff Board examined Mr. D. S. Burn, Agent, G.I.P. Railway, in regard to railway freights on raw materials, particularly pig iron. The inquiry was the result of the demand for the removal of existing excise duties on raw materials. Mr. Burn was assisted in the examination by H. G. Raper, Deputy Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway.

MR. BURN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Burn submitted a statement showing qualities of pig iron purchased in India by the G. I. P. Railway during the last five years and expressed his opinion that they had no cause to complain about the quality of pig iron of Indian manufacture.

At the outset Sir Padamji Ginwala, President of the Board, expressed the Board's thankfulness to Mr. Burn for having come there personally to assist the Board in their labour.

Replying to the President, Mr. Burn stated that the G.I.P. Railway had been taken over by the State in 1925. In spite of the transfer, the Railway was a separate financial entity and it works independently of the other State railways. The Railway Administration had the power to fix its own rates and frieghts. But in a matter of great importance, the administration would consult the Railway Board.

Replying to Dr. John Mathai, witness said that in cases of classification of articles they were guided by the Railway Board.

COMPETITION BETWEEN RAILWAYS

The witness further stated that in the matter of rates, there was competition between one State railway and another. There had been very little change of policy since the G.I.P. Railway passed into the control of the State. In the case of State Railways while the rates were subject to the direction of the Railway Board in the case of company-managed ones, the Railway Board could only make recommendations.

The President: Eventually it must rest with the company-managed railway to fix the maximum and minimum freights?—Yes.

The President observed that the Board was not recommending any general reduction of the rates. It was only concerned with industries, the protection of which it could recommend. Therefore, i was of importance to know how the Railway would be prejudiced if in any case the Board recommended a reduction and that reduction was accepted by the Government.

Mr. Burn wanted time to consider the question.

In reply to another question of the President, Mr. Burn said that the Railway Administration did not fix its rates with a view to encourage indigenous industries or to encourage imported articles as against indigenous ones.

UNDUE PREFERENCE.

To a question as to whether there would be undue preference shown by the Railway Administration if the Board recommended and the Government accepted a reduction in railway freights in the case if indigenous indestries as against imported artieles, Mr. Burn replied in the affirmative.

BOMBAY MOTOR SALES CO.

DISPLAY AT NEW SHOWROOMS.

The Bombay Motor Sales Co. are arranging a display of Pontiac, Oakland and Vauxhall cars at the opening of their new showrooms at 31 Huges Road (Kemps Corner) on January from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. The display is open to public.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8 1929.

"One blaze at Matunga yesterday led to another." How very bright but natural, considering that it has emanated from the Bori Bundar chimney.

* * * *

Yes, as the "Evening News" says, a huge maund of rubbish caught fire and then a small body of police "caught fire". But that is not all.

* * * *

According to the "Evening News" this is how it occurred "what the police actually did was to pour oil on the fire by abusing the crowd and using force, a little too much of it, injuring many and arresting two more people".

* * * *

The "psycho galvanometer", a new instrument described to be "full of electric wires and batteries" could register a girl's emotion to the great delight of the audience during a recent test.

* * * *

Husbands returning home late at nights do not need any such apparatus to see how the emotions of their spouses are registered.

* * * *

The look and the tongue can do the trick far better than any instrument full of electric wires and batteries.

* * * *

It is reported that an epidemic of duels has broken out in Poland. In Calcutta there was recently quite a similar epidemic of verbal duelling. But it reached its end after a busy and exciting week.

* * * *

Fond Mother:—"What did mama's little baby learn at school to-day?"

The little baby:—"I learned two kids not to call me 'mama's little baby'."

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 9 Pts. Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 7.

The New York Futures Market opened at a decline of 2 points. There was absence of buying and prices declined further 4 points on scattered selling and closed finally at a decline of 9 points.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

The Liverpool Futures Market opened at a decline of 9 points and fluctuated within a narrow limit. There was little covering and prices improved 2 points on the opening level and again lost one point and closed at a net decline of 8 points.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan. 7.
11 p.m.

The local market fluctuated in a range of 8 annas with very little business and closed at 11 p.m. for Rs. 353 for Broach A/M.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Reforms Ltd. Service).

NEW YORK.
MAY.

	Jan. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	19.82
To-day's Opening Rate	19.80
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	19.73
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	10.31
To-day's Opening Rate	10.22
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	10.23
Difference	—.08

Broach Expectations Rs. 352 0 0

"HAY FEVER"

—:o:—

BOMBAY AMATEURS AT THE EXCELSIOR

THE CAST.

Sorel Bliss	Miss Phyllis Soundy
Simon Bliss	Mr. Ralph Sunley
Clara	Mrs. Doris Burrows
Judith Bliss	Mrs. Constance Preston
David Bliss	Mr. Guy Robinson
Sandy Tyrell	Mr. Jack Rangh
Myra Arundell	Mrs. Phyllis Howell
Richard Greathan	Mr. James H. Hunter
Jackie Coryton	Miss Hazel Brown

The play produced by Mr. W. E. Howell.

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club continued their efforts in aid of the European Relief Association by presenting "Hay Fever" at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night. There was, however, a comparatively poor response on the part of the fans, and it must have been very disappointing for the actors who are undoubtedly a clever company and deserve support. The plot, perhaps, was vaguely defined there being one or two dull patches here and there, but what was most pleasing was the able manner in which the actors rose to the occasion. For amateurs they performed very well, and the life they put into the play was worthy of most of the companies which tour the East. While praising the entire company for their fine performance, it would be but just to single out Mrs. Preston for special mention. She was entirely at home on the stage, and, speaking quietly though very distinctly, went through an ardous part in a perfectly versatile manner. It is unfortunate that lack of space does not permit of a more detailed criticism. "Hay Fever" will be repeated tonight and for the following three nights.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Jan. 7.
Silver Ready	26 7 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 8 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY F[illegible]:

—:o:—

	Bo[illegible]y, Jan. 7.
1st Settlement	59 11 0
2nd Settlement	59 15 0

FAWCETT COMMITTEE INQUIRY

MILLOWNERS' STANDARDISATION SCHEME

DISADVANTAGEOUS TO WORKERS, SAYS RAJAB

On resuption of work on Monday the Bombay Mill Strike Inquiry Committee examined Mr. Omar Rajab, a weaver and a member of the Joint Strike Committee. The witness pointed out the defects of the Standardisation Scheme which, he said, was disadvantageous to workers. He made it clear that the rates proposed in the new scheme were very low and the workers were justified in not accepting them. On the whole he found the scheme unfair and unacceptable

BRASS NAME PLATES.

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½ inch Letter Name Plate at Re. 0-2-6 a letter with frame

1½ inch Letter Name Plate at Re. 0-6-0 a letter with frame

BRASS IN-OUT plates at Rs. 1-4-0 each.

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Use ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY, 2.

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Roofing Tiles
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street ..... Fort, Bombay.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22,560.

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Ghia Mansion,
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 8 1929.

CONGRESS AND AFTER.

When Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar agreed upon a compromise resolution, it was expected that, whatever might be the imperfections of the resolution, it would have the invaluable advantage of having a united Congress behind it. But the expectation was speedily falsified. The Independence League repudiated the resolution accepted by the President and divided the House. After the resolution was finally adopted by the Congress by a fairly large majority, and the supplementary resolution almost unanimously, it was expected that both parties, especially those who have always sworn by the mandatory character of Congress resolutions, would loyally accept the compromise and would wholeheartedly accept the unanimously agreed programme. But it is surprising to find that some responsible Congressmen have already begun to peck at or twist the compromise resolution and even to discredit the programme. We shall ignore those who would scrap the whole resolution and defy the Congress till they have their own way to the minutest detail. Mrs. Besant is restrained in her criticism but unfairly holds Mahatma Gandhi, of all persons, responsible for almost all the sins of omission and commission—as she regards them—of the Congress. She sneers at the Congress programme as being only a social programme. Such a criticism coming from Mrs. Besant is very surprising indeed. At the same time she regards the prospect of Non-Co-operation as being too drastic a political programme, though but a few days before, at the National Convention, she had highly commended to the country the example of the Sinn Fein leaders who set up a parallel Government in Ireland.

Mrs. Besant then commended the example of Bardoli, too, and added: "You will need now many Bardolis before England comes to terms.....We shall never get freedom by asking. We shall get it when England considers it more dangerous to refuse it than to grant it." Yet the same Mrs. Besant now denounces the prospective Non-Co-operation campaign even before knowing what precise shape it is going to take. In this connection it is of some interest to know what the "Tribune" has to say about Mrs. Besant's objection to the clause on Non-Co-operation in the Congress resolution. The paper says: "It is inconceivable that the Congress would have passed any resolution, whether on Dominion Status or on Independence, without at the same time thinking of some method by which it could enforce the National demand; and Non-Co-operation and passive resistance, whether in the shape of civil disobedience or non-payment of taxes are the only ultimate methods to which a Nation pledged to non-violence can resort for such a purpose". As things stand there seems to be no escape from some suitable form of Non-Co-operation next year. The only pity is that complete National unity, without which any kind of Non-Co-operation on a large scale is unthinkable, is sadly lacking at present.

Even Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who has accepted a seat on the Working Committee of the Congress, continues to be a hard critic of the Congress resolution which he thinks has lowered the Congress flag. He wants the Working Committee to adopt a "fighting programme". But he and his party fully accepted the Congress programme at the open session. Mr. Satyamurti having himself withdrawn his amendment when his suggestions were accepted by Mahatma Gandhi. If Mr. Bose was not quite satisfied with the programme, why did he not press an amendment? It is deplorable that responsible Congress leaders should first suggest alterations in a resolution in the name of compromise and then, when the alterations are made for the sake of unity, should straightway repudiate or peck at the compromise resolution. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, another member of the Working Committee, now strangely interprets the resolution he accepted. He is not content with the right reserved to the Independence Party to carry on its propaganda in the name of the Congress. He says now that all Congressmen are bound by the Congress resolution to join in that propaganda, whether or not they subscribe to the Independence creed. And he adds: "If Dominion Status is still insisted upon as if that was the resolution passed by the Congress, it is bound to create a cleavage". In plain words Mr. Iyengar holding out a threat, insists that the Congress should not carry on any propaganda to popularise the All Parties' Constitution, which the Congress has approved and has undertaken to enforce in one year and which it is bound to adopt in its entirety if conceded before the end of the year. A more tortuous interpretation of the resolution is hard to be imagined. As regards his interpretation of Mahatmaji's views expressed in a press interview, we expect Mr. Iyengar will revise his opinion when he sees the full text of that interview. But he is very naive when asks Mahatmaji "to join in the propaganda for complete Independence and not to rake up the old controversy between Independence and Dominion Status." So it is Mahatmaji that is raking up the old controversy after promising to be an "Independencewalla" if Dominion Status is not won in a year! There is some real hope in the news that the sub-committees appointed by the Working Committee are busy working out details of the Congress programme. We earnestly hope that the whole or the best part of the programme will be launched without any avoidable delay. Whatever the hypocritical may do, the public in general will not fail to respond to a clear lead given by the Working Committee.

WOMEN AND SOCIAL REFORM.

One of the most important resolutions passed by the All-India Women's Educational Conference at Patna was that moved by Miss Engineer of the Bombay Seva Sadan recommending the establishment of industrial homes for women. Miss Engineer, speaking from her experience at the Seva Sadan, pointed out that in view of the growing unemployment in the country such homes would be a great boon to poor women by making them self-supporting and independent. Homes for women may also do a great service by providing facilities to women in being trained as teachers and nurses. As was to be expected, the Conference has confirmed its past resolution condemning the marriage of girls before they are at least sixteen and calling upon the Legislative Assembly to bring the Sarda Bill into line with this resolution. The welcome trend of this Educational Conference is also perceptible in another resolution calling upon Government to withdraw grant-in-aid from any educational institution which refuses to receive pupils of any particular community. But what about those institutions which invite students of all communities, but insult some by discriminating against them in internal management? The resolution of the Conference widening the scope of its activities was inevitable. We whole-heartedly welcome the change.

TOO OPTIMISTIC.

Speaking at a farewell banquet at Johannesburg Mr. Sastri made an appeal to the Europeans of South Africa for fairplay and justice. Mr. Sastri's speech does credit to his own goodness of heart and sense of generosity. But he was demanding too much of his audience by asking them to show those qualities. Mr. Sastri's long stay in South Africa ought to have convinced him that the Europeans of South Africa will never agree to sharing the country or its benefits with either the Natives or the Indians. General Hertzog's Native policy means if anything, a policy of despoiling and dispossessing the non-Whites. Mr. Sastri must also be aware of the storm raised in the recent Commonwealth Labour Conference in London when the South African Labour leader unblushingly stood up for White Labour. With these instances of the attitude of progressive White political parties before him Mr. Sastri can only be said to be willing to allow his heart to run away with his head.

YOUTH'S OPPORTUNITY.

—:o:—

In every country in the world there is a welcome desire in the young generation to take a vivid interest in the political, social and economic future of their Motherland. This widening of their horizon amongst young men and women all the world over has led to the movement of international co-operation amongst the youth of all countries and as the latest Youth Congress at Eerde, in Holland indicated, it has succeeded in inducing the younger generation of one country to take an interest in the welfare of youths in other lands. The message of greeting from the "Weltjugendliga," the World's Youth League's German section, to the youth of India is very happily conceived and the best reply Indian youth can give to it lies in their concentration on every activity which will bring Swaraj nearer to India.

A CRITIQUE IN THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT BILLL No. XIV OF 1928.

THE WINGATE SYSTEM

(BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE.)
VIII.*

It will be apparent from the foregoing that the new rates and conditions could easily have been regarded as satisfactory by the Uparis while not so by the Mirasdars. However, remembering the tenacity with which the Deccan Mirasdar would stick to his land and not give it up even when the assessment is a burden to him, it is no wonder that these Rayats quietly accepted the new rates and periods of Settlement. The result has been that practices which could well have been justified in the case of Uparis came to be introduced in the tenure of the Mirasdars also as stated at P. 224 in Chapter X (Survey and Settlement Manual). Owing to the inducements and concessions made to the Uparis, a large amount of uncultivated land came to be taken up by these Uparis and the so-called satisfactory results of the change introduced by the Wingate system, the outcome of the famous Joint Report of 1847, can be easily explained. The results are spoken of with pride, as showing the wisdom of the course taken.

MIRASDARS' INHERENT RIGHTS.

It is significant to observe here that while the Uparis could not have any rights limiting the Government demand, the Mirasdars certainly possessed inherent rights in limitation of the rights of the State. But in present practice no distinction is observed between the two tenures which are treated on the same footing and are designated under one and the same name of Rayatwari. And all occupants whether Mirasdars or Uparis originally are called upon to pay the same amounts of assessments or enhanced assessments as if all the occupants were Uparis. In reality the status of the Upari having been raised to that of the Mirasdar, the rights and privileges of the latter ought to govern the former and not 'vice versa'. It is for this purpose that a thorough investigation by an independent agency is needed.

URGENCY OF LOW ASSESSMENT.

An endeavour should be made to place a definite limitation on the rights of the State and fix as low an assessment as is possible and thus follow the policy advocated by Mr. Frazer Tytler, who in submitting his proposals for the settlement of the Nasik Dangs urged:—

"We cannot possibly err on the side of lowness of assessment as regards the Ryots, and total exemption would be the furthest point to which we should go, had we solely their interests to look to. In framing an assessment, therefore, in which the well-being of the ryots is what we have in view, the question becomes—What is the utmost we can let them have? and not—What is the utmost they can let Government have? Hitherto the latter question has unfortunately been too often considered and it is one which it is utterly impossible to settle with nicety, without rendering the ryot liable at any time to be called upon for more than a fair share of his profits in the soil. How much can Government let the ryot have does not appear so difficult a question. It may sometimes be a struggle to be generous, but it always meets with its return; and it is now generally allowed, that to yield much to the ryots is to receive much from them. All reason and experience lead to this conclusion and we have lately had practical proof of it. The interest of Government then, as well as that of the ryot, leads us to lowness of assessment. Give as much, therefore, to the ryot as Government can spare, and take only as much as the present necessities of the State demand, ought, it appears to me, to be the standard of our revised assessment."

(Paragraph 68 of Mr. Frazer Tytler's Reports of 19th April, 1841.)

THE EXISTING PRACTICE.

It cannot be denied that the standard of 50 per cent. as stated in the objects and reasons is one which Settlement officers have regarded as the maximum and Government say that they have decided to adhere to this existing practice and to embody it as a principle in Section 100. Now the Settlement Officer's practice has proceeded upon the new tenure of ryatwari introduced by the system of Mr. Wingate which was meant to apply to the Uparis. Further it is forgotten that Mr. Wingate laid down as one of the fundamental principles of the new tenure that the Survey field must be taken as the ultimate sub-division of the land beyond which further sub-division must not be allowed to go. The future fragmentation of land owing to increase of population was a great danger of which Mr. Wingate was aware, as resulting in utter impoverishment of the ryats. In fact, Government themselves recognised this, as will be apparent from para 63 of Government Letter No. 5593, dated 22nd September, 1848, where they say:—

"The inevitable result will be the ultimate sub-division of the land into very small occupancies accompanied by the impoverishment of the whole Agricultural Class. Farms will become so small as barely to provide subsistence for those occupied in their tillage and the surplus from which the assessment is to be paid so trifling that the slightest deficiency in the ordinary crop will suffice to annihilate it."

(Survey and Settlement Manual, Vol. 1, pp. 219-20.)

WELL-INTENTIONED SCHEME.

Mr. Wingate, therefore, promulgated his scheme in such a way as to prevent further sub-divisions by laying down rules that no sub-division should be recognised, be it by succession, transfer, or Rajinama of a Holding. This system was supposed to work well, but it proved to be so only in theory, no practical steps being taken to prevent sub-divisions. The result was that the Uparis no less than the Mirasdars continued to sub-divide owing to succession, transfer, etc., as already observed. And strangely enough the introduction of the Record of Rights system gave these small sub-divisions a legal recognition. If the observations of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta made while speaking on the Record of Rights Bill had been heeded and steps taken in time for the prevention of small fragments of land long ago, Mr. Wingate's original intentions would have been carried out, and the Wingate system as a whole would have probably shown different results. As it is, however, we are faced with a large number of uneconomic holdings, while the burden of taxation is being felt too heavy to be borne by the cultivator especially as the assessment is an average assessment. In fact it is admitted by Government that owing to excessive fragmentation cultivation of land has become unprofitable and to remedy the evil the Small Holdings Bill is now introduced. Until and unless the small fragments disappear and holdings cease to be unprofitable, no Revision Settlements ought therefore to take place in such a way as to result in an enhancement or if any revisions are to be made, they ought, as a Rule to result in a reduction

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 8th, 11th, 20th, 26th November and 4th and 8th December, 1928, and January 4.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"Half the logic of misgovernment is this one sophistical dilemma: If the people are turbulent, they are unfit for liberty: If they are quiet, they do not want liberty."

Macaulay—"Parliamentary Reform."

Yugo-Slavia's Troubles.

The appointment of M. Zifkoritch, the Commander of the Royal Guard and a man free from any political antecedents to be Premiership of Yugo-Slavia, is the culmination of one crisis and the beginning of another and a graver one in the sadly troubled political condition of that country. There have been recurrent troubles ever since the "Big Four" decided in their usual careless manner to join Croatia to Serbia. There would have been nothing wrong in a Federation, but here was an antagonism between the deals of the two. Serbia flushed with victory aimed at Greater Serbia, in other words, assimilating Croatia, while the latter, culturally more advanced and sufficiently race-conscious, naturally opposed all tendencies towards the "Serbianisation" of Croatia. Differences grew and resulted in the murder of Stephan Raditch, the Croat leader, in the Skuptchina a few months back. Since then Croatian dissatisfaction and hostility against Serbian domination has become more pronounced. There were naturally disturbances on the Armistice Day in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, and equally naturally the short-sighted young King sent a military Governor against the wise counsel of his Premier. The Premier's position could not but become untenable and he has now resigned.

Maladroit Move.

The King who is influenced by military circles has decided to appoint a Ministry of all parties—perhaps of non-entities because the outgoing Cabinet itself was a Coalition—with an ex-General, who is innocent of all statesmanship and politics, as the Premier and has dissolved the Chamber because he does not want any "intermediary between the King and his people." This is the beginning of a very grave dual crisis. Internally there is going to be repression in Croatia. The militarist is too devoid of imagination to consider that force of arms does not solve troubles. He will resort to it, the Croates will probably resist with equal violence and the complications which will arise in the economic, financial and administrative affairs of Yugo-Slavia will be grave indeed. This is not all. In the Balkans internal affairs have invariable repercussions on foreign politics. Every Balkan State and its patron, if any, will be deeply affected by the incidents that might arise. Then the Serbian King—or will it be the Premier?—will not be true to the attributes of Dictatorship if he were not to adopt a bellicose attitude towards one foreign Power or another—let us say Albania for instance—in the grand style of his fellow-dictators. The result will be obvious, and a conflagration in the Balkans is historically expected to spread far and wide. The dangers are great indeed. They can, however, be saved if France, Serbia's patron—and Italy, Serbia's enemy, have an immediate understanding regarding the situation and throw their joint weight on the side of peace.

The Reason Why.

Mr. W. C. M. Dundas, Inspector-General of Police, Assam, made an interesting statement before the Simon Conference that the Assam Police force was predominantly Indian and that there was little corruption in it. He also stated that the Police force was, nevertheless, very unpopular, "now more unpopular than it was twenty years ago." He pretended that he could not say why it should be so. But the predominantly Indian Police Association has suggested the reason why in a memorandum sent to the Commission. The Association asks for Responsible Government for India "because it would remove the stigma of unpopularity against the Police." It asks for complete Provincial autonomy, Law and Order being transferred, "because they think that the Police would improve under a popular Government." The Association also asks for the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary, "because they think that the Police would improve when they have to deal with an independent Judiciary." Finally, the Association is confident that "Indian officers are quite fit to run districts." Sir John Simon might begin to understand now why the Police is unpopular in India. He affected surprise that the people of Lahore did not fully co-operate with the Police and said that things were different in England. Let the Police in India be what it is in England, responsible to the people and "things will be different" in India too.

WHY DISPARAGE THE AMERICANS?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I certainly do not want to bore you with too many letters, but after writing you the other day (for the first time I may add) on things suggested by Dr. Siddiqi's article in your recent Congress Number, some further thoughts arose regarding the general lack of the appreciation of art by the great majority of the people of all countries, by reading the article "Art and Apathy" in the "Englishman" of December 29th.

It seems that Mme. Pavlova has recently administered a gentle scolding to the people of India for their lack of appreciation of art generally, and I suppose of her art in particular, and from what followed it would seem that there exists here in India, and I should add in many other countries now as well, an all-pervading apathy towards the liberal arts, literature, painting and sculpture.

If this is true, and I rather assume it may be, why doesn't Dr. Siddiqi scold his own people, and I should think the British as well, from what I know of their shortcomings in the artistic line, instead of only "picking" on the Americans, and no one else?

But the reason is only too plain.

This continuous foreign criticism of the American is founded on an almost universal trait in human nature, which is envy and jealousy towards those who appear to be more successful and prosperous than ourselves.

Almost always when one sees his neighbour, whom he likes to think is less cultured and refined than himself, more successful and prosperous, and perhaps more progressive too, than he is, this at once arouses in him a feeling of envy and jealousy, and he immediately begins to criticise unkindly all his neighbours' acts and works, however good they may be.

This is the real reason why the British in particular, and the Europeans generally, so universally speak in disparagement of America and things American, although at the same time they ride very frequently in American motor cars, and use almost always American typewriters, phonographs, radio sets, adding and sewing machines, cash registers, etc., to say nothing of attending American moving picture shows.

No, we don't as a rule like people who seem to be better off than we are, and we almost always attribute their better for-

(Continued on page 9.)

TROUBLE ON AFGHAN BORDER

Rebels Reported Active Again in Disturbed Areas

GOVT. ORDERS COLONEL LAWRENCE'S TRANSFER FROM N. W. F.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

In view of the increasing currency which is being obtained by the totally unfounded and preposterous rumours connecting the name of Aircraftsman Shaw (formerly Col. Lawrence) with the events on the Afghan side of the border, it has been decided to transfer him forthwith from the North-West Frontier Province where he had been stationed in the ordinary course of service with the Royal Air Force at Miranshah.—A. P.

AFGHAN REBELS AGAIN ACTIVE

—:o:—

WILL KING GIVE IN?

PESHAWAR, Jan. 7.

The King's troops apparently did not go out to attack the rebels as was expected on the 3rd. But it is believed that they may have gone out on the 6th and that fresh fighting has ensued.

There is no fresh news from Jellalabad, but it seems certain that the Mohmands have returned to their homes. Reports state that in the disturbed areas there is much looting, lawlessness, stealing of arms and general unrest.

There is much speculation here as to whether King Amanullah will agree in some measure to the terms which the rebel tribesmen are demanding of him. There seems some reason to believe that he may consent to some modification in the rules which have been issued regarding the education of women and the abolition of *purdah* and it is also thought that he will possibly agree to the Mullahs having some influence in the Government affairs. But he will probably strongly resent any suggestion for his separation from Queen Souriya or that her family connections shall be expelled from Afghanistan.—A. P.

GOVT. AND AFGHAN REBELS

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer has given notice of the following questions to be asked during the forthcoming session of the Assembly:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that it has instructed the local Governments to consider forthwith the prosecution of newspapers which had published articles to the effect that support or encouragement was being given by the British Government or the Government of India to the Afghan rebels against the Government of His Majesty King Amanullah, (B) if the answer is in the affirmative under what law are the alleged offenders to be proceeded against?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state (a) if it is a fact that their attention has for sometime been drawn to the publication of articles referred to in question (1) by any local Government or Governments, (b) if so, by what local Government or Governments, (c) if any correspondence on the subject has passed between the Government of India and local Governments, (d) if answer to (c) is in the affirmative will the Government be pleased to lay the correspondence on the table. If not, why not?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state against what journals or newspapers they have instructed the local Government or Governments to take action in connection with the publication of articles propagating that encouragement is being given by the British Government or the Government of India to the Afghan rebels."—A. P.

SCHOOL IN MEMORY OF LALA LAJPATRAI

—:o:—

OPENING CEREMONY AT SANKESHWAR

SANKESHVAR, Jan. 7.

The opening ceremony of the Durdundeshwar Lajpatrai High School was performed here to-day by Mr. Panditappa Chikkodi, M.L.C., this morning in the presence of a large gathering of the Sankeshwar public.

The school will be managed by the Arya Samaj under the guidance of Dr. Balkrishna, Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur Rs. 4,000 was collected on the spot. Additional donations have also been promised.—A. P.

LONDON "TIMES" EDITOR AS GOVERNOR'S GUEST!

—:o:—

ARRIVES IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, Editor of the London "Times" who is now on a private visit to India arrived here by the Ceylon Boat Mail with Mrs. Dawson. They are staying at Government House.—A. P.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL

—:o:—

LORD GOSCHEN CALLS CONFERENCE OF TENANTS AND "JEMMIS"

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The Governor opened at the Secretariat to-day the conference specially summoned by the Government to discuss the Bill drafted by the Raghavayya Committee on Malabar Tenancy. There were seven representatives from the 'jemmis' side and seven from the tenants'.

His Excellency, welcoming them said they should approach the question in a spirit of compromise and expressed the wish that something should be done in the matter during his term of office.

His Excellency then left and the Conference proceeded to discuss the provisions of the Raghavayya Bill. The proceedings were not open to the press.—A. P.

BHARATPUR MAHARAJA ASKED TO TAKE COMPLETE REST

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur, who recently moved into his new residence in New Delhi, has been far from well for some weeks past, and has now been advised by his doctors to take complete rest for the time being.—A. P.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE ENDS

NO DABBLING IN POLITICS

NEXT SESSION TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY

PATNA, Jan. 7.

The All India Womens' Conference on educational reform concluded its session to-day. The Conference discussed the important question of its constitution and declared that its policy would be not to engage in party politics but to unite on all points accting women and children. Its object was to promote education of both sexes in India and to deal with questions concerning women and children.

The Conference accepted the invitation of Miss Bahadurji to hold the next session of the Conference at Bombay.

The future programme of the Conference will now be divided into two sections educational and social reform as chalked out by the Sanding Committee.

Mrs. Kamala Chattopadhya has been re-elected Organising Secretary.

RANI OF MANDI'S GIFT.

Her Highness the Rani of Mandi, the President of the Conference, has donated Rs. 1,000/- to the funds of the Conference.

The Conference also adopted resolutions regretting that while oher provinces enjoyed women's Franchise Bihar had not yet secured it and urged the members of the Legislative Council to remove the sex disqualification forthwith.

CONCERN FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

Realising the extreme necessity of making provision for the mental and moral wellbeing of the women industrial workers the Conference appealed to Government to appoint a committee, including women, to enquire into the sanitary hyggienic and economic conditions under which women worked and laid strong emphasis on the prohibition of female labour in underground mines.—A. P.

FICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lady Sykes visited the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on Monday the 7th January.

H. E. The Naval Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Thesiger, and Flag Lieut: The Hon: Neville Napier arrived at Government House Bombay on Monday the 7th January.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay visited the Chawls and Suburban Schemes of the Development Department on Monday the 7th January.

COMMUNISM STAMPED OUT FROM CHINA

—:o:—

BRITISH MERCHANT'S VIEW

PROBLEM BEFORE PRESENT GOVT. IS TO FIND FOREIGN CAPITAL

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Brigadier General C. R. Woodroffe, the Vice-Chairman of Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Company, London, who has arrived here from China, interviewed by a representative of the "Madras Mail" regarding the situation in China said that in his opinion the main problem that faced the present Government in China was one of finding foreign capital to carry through its intended programme. But that was difficult to find owing to want of credit in the foreign markets where doubts were entertained as to the stbility of the present Government.

If it could be proved to the foreign capitalists that as last China had settled down and that there was no fear of a change in the Government and possible repudiation of debts then the course would be clearer to the present Government.

He added that there was no ground for any apprehension regarding possible repudiation of debts. Communism had, for the present, been practically stamped out in the country.—A. P.

KING'S PROGRESS CONTINUES

MORE OPTIMISM IN PALACE

LONDON, Jan. 7.

There is an air of more optimism in the Palace to-day. The morning Bulletin is regarded with satisfaction and is taken as indicating that the King continues on upward grade.—Reuter.

FAIRLY QUIET NIGHT

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The King had a fairly quiet night. His condition remains about the same.—Reuter.

A QUIET DAY FOR KING

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A bulletin issued at 8-15 p.m. says that the King had a quiet day and there is some improvement in His Majesty's condition.—Reuter.

FOUND DEAD ON RIFLE RANGE

—:o:—

ARMY CAPTAIN'S FATE

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

A Secunderabad correspondent telegraphs Capt. F. A. Damer, the Loyal Regiment, North Lancashire, was found dead on the rifle range at Trimulgherry with a wound near his head. A revolver was found lying nearby. It is believed he accidentally shot himself.—A. P.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

—:o:—

FAVOURABLE PROGRESS TOWARDS RECOVERY

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A bulletin regarding the Archbishop of Canterbury says that His Grace is favourably progressing towards recovery, but in consultation with Lord Dawson of Penn and Sir Hugh Rigby it has been decided that the Archbishop must refrain from public engagements for a few weeks until his health is completely restored.—Reuter.

GEELONG V. M. C. C.

A DRAWN MATCH

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Geelong.—The one-day fixture between M.C.C. team touring Australia and Geelong resulted in a draw M.C.C. 289 for 7 declared. Geelong 124 for 6.—Reuter.

KUMBA MELA TRAFFIC

—:o:—

NEW STATION NEAR JUMNA-GANGES JUNCTION.

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

It is understood that the East Indian Railway are contemplating building a new station near the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges at Allahabad, sufficiently large to cope with the next Kumba Mela traffic and the rush of pilgrims during subsequent Melas.—A. P.

PILGRIMAGE TO NALANDA

—:o:—

ANCIENT SEAT OF BUDDHIST CULTURE

PATNA, Jan. 7.

About 150 delegates to the All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform went on an excursion yesterday to the world-famous and historic ruins of the ancient Buddhist University at Nalanda.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

BAY STORM CROSSING COAST

POONA, Jan. 7.

Bay storm is now crossing the coast near Madras and the weather is squally between Vizagapatam and Cutdalore.

Madras reports one inch and a half of rain. A western disturbance is approaching the Frontier.

Forecast: A few falls in Southeast Madras.—A. P.

STRIKE IN GUJARAT COLLEGE

—:o:—

CITIZENS CALL PUBLIC MEETING

STUDENTS DO NOT THINK PROPER TO SEE SIR CHIMANLAL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has arrived here but the students of the Gujarat College who are on strike did not think it advisable to see him. They intend to continue the strike till the notice holding the terminal examination for the third time is withdrawn.

A movement is afoot to hold a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad to consider the situation created by the strike.—A. P.

"BE GUIDED BY US"

—:o:—

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI'S ADVICE TO AAMEDABAD YOUTHS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

Opening the Youth Week organised by the Local Youth League Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai of Bombay who had arrived here with Sir Chunilal Setalvad to appear in a law suit said that the Youth should be be guided by old. They had a right to take part in politics but they should not leave their studies. They maintain Swaraj after it was won and they should fit themselves by training for various responsibilities which Swaraj would thrhw on them.

"What business have students to dabble in politics" This is what Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad is stated to have said regarding the strike in the Gujerat College when the Secretary of the Youth League approached him to request him to attend the Youth week. Sir Chimanlal has declined to attend Youth Week Celebrations.

PRINCIPAL'S APPEAL FALLS FLAT

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

Mr. Findlay Snirras, the Principal of the Gujarat College, has returned from Mysore. He advised the students to pay the fine and appear for the examination but the students have refused to do so.

It is stated that they are firm in their resolve to hold out. It is understood that not a single student attended the College to-day.

SIND CRICKET TEAM

INTER-PROVINCIAL TOUR

KARACHI, Jan 7.

The Sind Cricket Association's cricket team entrained for Delhi last night on their first inter-provincial tour which opens on January 9. The team will play three matches on the Roshnara Club Ground. The first will be a two-day match with Delhi the second, a three-day match with Delhi and United Provinces, and the third, a two-day match with St. Stephen's College. The team consists of C. B. Rubie. Captain Blankeney, Captain Sherwood, L. Semper, Ghulam Mahomed, Mahomeh Ibrahim, Abdulla, Abdul Kalik, Sheikh Hussein, Gopaldas, Naoomal, Dharamdas, Hiranand, Shrida Narsi, Shankerdas and J. Harris.—A. P.

"AGRA DOUBLE MURDER"

—:o:—

EX-JUDGE WRITES COMPLETE STORY

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

Messrs. Ernest Benn, Limited, will publish next spring a book by Sir Cecil Walsh, K.C., formerly a judge of the Allahabad High Court, entitled "Agra Double Murder". This book which will be illustrated, will set out for the first time the complete story of the poisoning of Mr. Fulham of the Military Accounts Department at Meerut by his wife and Lieut. Clark and his death at Agra, and the subsequent plot by which Mrs. Clark was murdered, for which murders both the culprits were tried at the Allahabad High Court in 1913, and Clark was hung and Mrs. Fulham, who died in prison, received the life sentence. The chief feature of the story is the psychological interest of the series of passionate letters written by Mrs. Fulham to Clark.—A. P.

GENERAL BOOTH AND SALVATION ARMY

—:o:—

DENIES CHARGES OF UNFITNESS

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Salvation Army in a statement says that, there is no likelihood of General Booth resigning the office before the meeting of High Council on 8th January. He does not admit for a moment the charges that he is unfit to carry on the duties of the head of the army.

It is learned from well-informed source that if the Council decided that the General is unfit, his successor will most likely be Commissioner Higgins or Commissioner David Lamb, the International Social Secretary.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT ON KEMAL PASHA

—:o:—

EXCITEMENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE

KADRIEH HANOUM REGARDED AS PRINCIPAL PLOTTER.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Constantinople.—Reports of the discovery of the movement against the Government have caused considerable excitement in Constantinople. There is reason to believe that the severest justice will be meted out to all conspirators.

Kadrieh Hanoum is regarded as the principal organizer of the plot.—Reuter.

(A Reuter's cable of December 23 said:—

"Owing to rumours of a secret organisation against Government the police have arrested a number of persons, mostly of the poorer classes. Several have been provisionally released, but have been kept under observation. Nine have been detained in custody, including two Mahomedan women, sisters named Kadrieh, who are believed to have been plotting against the life of Mustapha Kemal Pasha. One of them is stated to be the former wife of an Egyptian doctor.

Thirty-seven persons of the lower classes have been arrested at Broussa, but it is officially stated that these arrests are not connected with the arrests at Constantinople.")

KING'S COUP D'ETAT WELCOMED BY CROATION LEADER

—:o:—

NEWSPAPERS GAGGED

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Berlin.—A Belgrade message says that the news of King Alexander's *coup d'etat* and the formation of the new Government has been received sympathetically in the provinces.

Doctor Matschek, the leader of Croats is reported to have said: "The fetters have been burst. The Constitution which for seven years 'blessed' Croatians has been abolished and, thanks to the wisdom of the Monarch, we shall now succeed in attaining the ideals of Croatian people and will really be masters in the house of Free Croatia."

GAGGING OF PRESS.

A new Press law decreed by the King is very severe. All comment and criticism of new Government is strictly forbidden. Severe penalties will be imposed on anyone who, by speech or writing, causes popular unrest. The Parliament House is closed and all Deputies have been denied admission.—Reuter.

A MILITARIST GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

NEW LAW AND ROYAL POWERS

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Belgrade.—The new non-Parliamentary Government can be regarded as a military one. Political circles prophesy that it will be short-lived.

It appears that the King's decision to suspend the Constitution was taken after the leaders of political parties had had audiences with him when the Radical and Democratic Parties rejected the demand of the Croatian Peasant Party for revision of the Constitution in the direction of far-reaching self-administration of Croatia.

KING'S POWERS.

The new law regarding the Royal powers lays down that the King is the holder of all authority. He will represent the State in all its relations with foreign States. The King will appoint the Prime Minister and Ministers who will act under hisinstructions. Ministers will be responsible to the King. Law will go forth from the King and will be promulgated by a decree counter-signed by the Prime Minister, the Minister directly concerned and the Minister of Justice.—Reuter.

KING MADE ABSOLUTE MONARCH

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Belgrade.—The official Gazette has published the new law placing in the hands of the King the Executive and Legislative authority.—Reuter.

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE AT PATNA

PATNA, Jan. 7.

Giving evidence before the Age of Consent Committee to-day Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh M.L.A., advocated fixing the age of marriage in the case of girls at 14 but he as personally prepared to go even further than 14 in support of which he quoted Shastric texts.

He was of opinion that women would not stand in the way of raising the marriage age and the age of consummation by legislation. He would make both marriage and consummation age the same. He favoured preliminary enquiry by a magistrate before issuing summons in cases against breach of marriage law. He advocated lighter punishment in marital cases and harder punishment on extra marital cases. He was prepared to fix eighteen as the age of consent in extra-marital relations.—A. P.

"FORWARD" EDITOR CONVICTED

MR. BAKSHI FETS 6 MONTH'S JAIL

CALCUTTA MAGISTRATE'S FINDINGS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Orders were passed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning, convicting Mr. S. R. Bakshi and Rulin B. Dhar, editor and printer of the "Forward", in a case under Section 124A. I.P.C. for an article entitled "The Uniformed," and sentencing Mr. Bakshi to six months' simple imprisonment and Mr. Dhar to three months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

THE JUDGMENT

Mr. T. J. Y. Roxburgh Chief Presidency Magistrate in the course of his judgment in the "Forward" case said: "The defence consisted solely in the argument put forward for the accused to the effect that the article did not refer to the Government by law established in India and hence it did not come within the purview of Section 124-A. In that argument the article is divided into parts. The first part is said to be a piece of history relating to the East India Company, the second a reference to Jallianwalla Bagh, the third an attack on the Police for their action in connection with the visit of the Simon Commission. The last part of the article was not read out by the learned counsel. In his argument he skated over it rather delicately. By thus dividing, he claims to show that the article did not refer to the Government by law established. As to the phrase "Imperial Bullies" which appears in the third part he says that it refers to the Police.

MAGISTRATE'S CONTENTION.

The Magistrate could not agree with the defence argument. "Taken as a whole," the article refers to the Government by law established. It states that the Empire was established in India by "violence and blood." Jallianwalla Bagh is cited as an instance of the sovereignty of brute force. The heart of the article no doubt refers to force used by the police but "Imperial Bullies" clearly refers to the Government by law established. The concluding portion of the fourth part is an exhortation to the people to show that a few thousand uniformed goondas cannot save the Empire from ruin. It says that the properly-worded and harmless protests are useless. The early part of the article cannot be detached from the latter by saying that it refers to the East India Company. The whole article is clearly intended as an attack on the Government. It is clearly calculated and intended to bring that Government into hatred and contempt and excite disaffection towards it. It does not come within any exception to Section 124-A."

The Magistrate, therefore, found each of the accused guilty under the Section and sentenced the Editor and Printer as already stated.—A. P.

NEW INDIAN LOAN

—:o:—

DEALINGS COMMENCE ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 7

Underwriters of the New Indian Loan of ten million sterling have been saddled with twenty-three per cent. of the issue. Dealings in the loan commenced on the Stock Exchange at one-eighth discount.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT-ELECT COMPLETES "GOODWILL" TOUR

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Washington.—Mr. Hoover, President elect, on the completion of his "goodwill" tour of South America arrived at Old Point Comfort aboard "Utah." He continued his journey to Washington immediately.—Reuter.

FOUR WORKMEN KILLED IN FRENCH AERODROME

LONDON, Jan. 7

Marseilles.—A hangar in the reinforced concrete aerodrome at Etang de Berre collapsed as a result of which four workmen were killed and four others injured.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

The Second Biennial Conference of Inspectors-General and Senior Police Officers will be opened here on January 12th by the Hon. Mr. J. Crerar, Home Member.—A. P.

BROTHELS IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

NEXT STEP AFTER ABOLITION.

(BY MISS IDA M. DICKINSON.)

The Bombay Corporation has lately requeted Government to make all brothel keeping illegal. This is a great step in advance towards the removal of the shameful vice-market, which is such a blot on the fair name of the city. The action of the Corporatio n has led to much discussion of the subject, from this it appears that there are many persons who would gladly see this moral plague spot removed, but who are nervous as to the consequences of the dispersal of so many women of undesirable antecedents. They fear an alarming increase of clandestine prostitution.

It is indisputable that the disposal of the enormous number of prostitutes contained in the segregated area present a problem which is staggering in its demands on the organising power and financial aid of both official and private bodies. On the other hand, as the present evil is so gigantic and shows no sign of decreasing, the grasping of the nettle firmly and without further delay will probably prove the best policy.

In all the resolutions passed by various bodies of social reformers urging Government to bring in this much needed legislation, it has been pointed out that the work of clearing the brothels could be carried out gradually, so that the number of women to be dealt with at any given time would not be unmanageable. Another fact which must not be overlooked is that the vast majority of the women, not only come from outside Bombay, but are in touch with their families. Most of the women in Kamatipura District belong to the depressed classes of Deccan and Konkan and are in their present position with the approval of their families. Many of them spend half the year in Bombay and the remainder in their native places. This has been found to be true, not only in the case of the above but also in the case of women who come from more distant localities such as Rajputana and Kathiawar and even Kashmir. These could, and probably would, return home of their own accord when they found that their foot-hold in Bombay was no longer secure. Out of fifty prostitutes who have passed through the shelter of the Vigilance Association thirty-six were still in touch with their native places, over twenty have already returned to their relations and others will shortly do so. The repatriation of Japanese women and of the Arabs from Iraq and other Asiatics would dispose of about a hundred women. Compared to that of Indians the number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians is negligible (50 as against over 2000), those who were unable to provide for themselves could be accommodated in the Rescue Homes already existing. There would still remain the Indian women who are outcastes and homeless, or whose state of health necessitates medical treatment before they can be drafted into ordinary employment, and it is the future of such women which presents the most formidable problem. As a help towards the solution of this problem the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and the Bombay Vigilance Association sent in a draft of a joint scheme to Government showing how the remaining buildings of the old Jail. Umerkhadi, which are not required by the Children's Aid Society could be utilised as a clearing house and training home for the women who could need shelter in the event of brothels being closed. Both societies offered to put the premises into repair and maintain the inmates. At the time this offer was made it was somewhat optimistically supposed that legislation for the closing of brothels was imminent; this unfortunately was not the case, so that the offer, as far as the Bombay Vigilance Association was concerned, was withdrawn, as it was felt that the small number of women rescued under the present legislation did not justify the appeal to the public for the funds necessary to carry out the Umerkhadi scheme. There is also the risk that the women may return to brothels if those are still open to them, and they have received medical treatment which permits their resuming their former way of living. In fact, the present experience of rescue workers goes to show that many prostitutes are patched up at much expenditure of care and money and then return to brothels.

RESCUE HOME.

If the accommodation of women in Bombay City is found to be inadequate the difficulty of housing them might be met by the provision of a camp in the mofussil, run on the lines of a Criminal Tribes Settlement. There already exists a very successful Rescue Home in connection with one of the settlements, for women ofsome of the Criminal Tribes; and if it was practicable to use some such existing machinery for the purpose, there is no doubt that it would be for the best interests of the women to send them out of Bombay to a healthy country district.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

It has also been prophesied that prostitutes although they may go for a time to their native places, will then return to Bombay and carry on their occupation clandestinely in respectable neighbourhoods. This may occur to a certain extent, but various causes will militate against the evil assuming alarming proportions. One will be the objection raised by their neighbours. Another reason would be an economic one. It would be far less profitable for one or two women living in a concealed manner to carry on prostitution than it would be for five or six women sharing the rent of a brothel in an easily accessible and well advertised locality. Also the persons who make a profit out of bringing new recruits to the City would find it difficult to dispose of them once the market is closed so that they would find that the profits of the traffic did not balance the risks they run.

The shutting of Bombay brothels will, it may confidently be hoped, tend to lessen the number of prostitutes in other parts of the country. Those persons who now dedicate their daughters as Muralis or Jogtinis have a double inducement to do so, not only do they believe such an act to be pleasing to a god but they also anticipate profit accruing to themselves when the dedicated girl goes to Bombay and sends part of her earnings to her family. When this second inducement is removed there will be far less advantage found in practising this revolting rite and the number of girls dedicated to Khandoba and Yellama, which is much more considerable than is generally known, would considerably diminish. Those castes whose women practise prostitution will also have no further reason for acquiring girls by purchase or adoption, as they now largely do.

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

The public has declared for the abolition of brothels, they must not stop short there, for it must be remembered that legislattion and police action alone will never carry through such a measure satisfactorily without the co-operation of society at large. Whether it be by providing funds for the shelter and maintenance of their unfortunate sisters, or by finding employment for them or by vigilance to ward against the evation of the law, unofficial help will be required. It is useless to sit with folded hands blaming others for the sorry pass to which Bombay has come. Every community is in a measure responsible for the present state of things and every community must take part in the hoped for reform.

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YOUNG MAHARAJA'S ARRIVAL IN INDORE

NEW A. G. G. IN CENTRAL INDIA

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C. I. Jan. 5.

On account of the copious rainfall, and the hail storm which occured here recently at Indore, the weather has become very chill.

There are various rumours about the return of the Young Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holker, and his installation with powers. It was given out by a responsible officer of the State, to the Maharanisaheb Regent of Gwalior when she was on a visit to Indore, that the Young Maharaja Yeshvatrao was expected at Indore in April when he will be invested with powers.

The A. G. G. the Hon. Sir Reginald Glaney shortly retires and his post will be filled up by the Hon. Mr. C. M. Crump who joins this post from the Mysore State.

The Chief Engineer of Indore State having retired from service his post will be permanently filled up next month by Col. J. S. Barker, who retires from British Service. He was at one time in Indore State Service and Indorians have full experience of this officer: There are several Indian officers who could have held this post with credit! Col. Robert's name is mentioned as the most likely sucessor to Rai Bahadur Surju Prasad the State Surgeon who is shortly to retire from that post. The Inspector-General of Police is already a European, Mr. B. C. Taylor. The Industry and Commerce Department is under Mr. C. R. Palairet about whose directorship I have written several times. When in British India the administration is being Indianised, and high posts given to Indians it is strange that in an Indian State things should be otherwise. Will the attention of the Political Department of the Viceroy be drawn to this subject?

ALL-BENGAL LITERARY CONFERENCE.

Christmas week looked very lively on account of a large number of visitors from Bengal who had specially come here to attend the 7th Session of the All-India Bengal Literary Conference. Justice L. M. Mukerji of the Allahabad High Court presided on the occasion. There were many distinguished visitors, connoisseurs of art and music. A large number of ladies also attended the session and a ladies' gathering was held under the presidentship of Mrs. Jotir Moyee Devi of Jaipur. Under the lead of Mr. Deolaliker of the Indore Shool of Arts an Arts and Crafts Exhibition was held in the Shivajirao High School. The Divan was to open the exhibition but owing to indisposition his place was taken by Justice Mukerji. Mr. Basu, however, read Mr. Bapna's speech. It was highly academic. Indorians here think if the Divan seriously takes the question of beautifying Indore he will certainly immortalise his name. Has Indore city anything beautiful to boast of? The visitor Atyia Begum who was here along with the Gwalior Maharani was justified in her remarks in this respect. Prof. Geddes was at Indore and at considerable cost with the object of sanitation and beautifying Indore city, he marked out certain areas for industrial development. Contrary to Prof. Geddes's plans these residential areas are covered by mills and factories! The latest development in this respect is the new Electrical Installation which is being erected behind the Ahilya Ashram Boarding School for Girls. Indore city badly needs some statues. It will be highly creditable if during the Minority Administration. Shri Ahilya Devi the ancestress of the Holkers, gets a statue at Indore. It will be money well spent, than wasting thousands of rupees in building marble baths and dancing halls! Will the senior Maharani Chandravali Bai Saheba, who is called an incarnate of the Devi Ahilya Bai take the initiative and donate a statue to her Royal Mother?

(Continued from column 5).

when the President again rose to deliver his concluding remarks.

In winding up the proceedings of the Conference Swami Sahajananda repeated his exhortation to take to the study of Valluvarnar's "Thiru Kural" and follow its tenets. He denounced the habit of drink which was the prime cause of all their suffering.

The President having concluded his remarks called upon Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami to address the Conference and was given an ovation. In a brief speach Mr. Narayan Swami remarked that it was only the arrogance of the so-called high caste people that could treat a part of the community as 'pariahs' and 'outcastes'. Religion would not be worth its name if it preached or sought to perpetuate iniquities in the community of the faithful, a sort of social arrangement which could not stand to reason. Have confidence in yourselves and in the justice of your cause, have faith in Him who is author of the Human being and who rules their destiny.

The Conference then dispersed with the formation of an Adi Dravida Samaj late in the night.

PRIVILEGES AS MINORITY'S RIGHT

MR. BASHEER AHMED'S DICTUM

"CALCUTTA CONGRESS A FAILURE"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, M.L.C. Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, Madras, in a statement to the Associated Press analyses somewhat critically the work of the Convention and Congress. He says that the All-Parties' Convention should have concluded its work without settling the most important issue for the settlement of which alone it was chiefly intended is indeed regrettable and the merits of the Congress week and the proceedings of the various political organisation such as the Muslim League, the All-Indian Khilafat Conference, the All-Parties' Convention and the National Congress have only confirmed the suspicion of some of those who believed that the present mentality of the parties and the atmosphere prevailing in the country could not permit any solution of the Hindu-Muslim problems.

And the result is that while the Nehru Report had already created schisms and factions in the already organised Muslim community itself, the All-Parties Convention has left between the Hindus and Muslims as deep a chasm as ever before and all expectations of the two communities coming closer together are for the time being shattered. The Central Khilafat Committee which may be said to represent as well as endeavouring to lead the general Muslim opinion to-day did not take part in the All-Parties' Convention and at the All India Khilafat Conference passed resolutions declining to accept Dominion Status and declaring their willingness to accept Joint Electorates if the future constitution of India is one of a federal type with sufficient safeguards for the minorities. The All-India Muslim League which represents but a section of the enlightened Muslims but which has always tried to give a correct political lead to the community at critical junctures, had appointed a delegation to negotiate with the All Parties' Convention a settlement of the outstanding issues. But inspite of the fact that the Muslim delegation consisted mostly of persons pledged for various considerations to support the Nehru Committee Report, could not succeed in making either the committee appointed as the Convention or the Convention itself accept the modest and minimum demands put forth on behalf of the Muslim League.

WANTED SELF-ASSERTION.

It is sad to reflect that the ultra National leaders who are even retained to have disowned all relationship with communal organisation have either not exerted their influence with their Nationalist colleagues to bring about an agreeable settlement or that they do not possess any influence over their colleagues in the various parties. The curt manner in which the Convention has rejected the demands of the Muslim League has, I am afraid, has gone home to the Muslim community and they have now begun to realise that nothing but self-assertion and self-expression combined with an efficient organisation would ensure them their rightful position as a minority in the future constitution of India.

PRIVILEGES AS A MATTER OF RIGHT

But what is more disappointing is that the Indian National Congress without taking into account the events that took place in the Convention the Muslim League and the Khilafat Conference also the attitude of the Sikhs, should have carried a resolution accepting the Nehru Report as a contribution towards the solution of the political and communal problems, the President over-ruling arbitrarily all amendments to the contrary effect as out of order and not allowing them even to be moved in the Congress. I am aware that some people think that the Muslim community has had justice at the hands of the Nehru Committee and the Convention, but I venture to suggest that in no country and at no time has any minority been satisfied with bare justice and mere rights; and even granting that it should be so logically. I think the way in which the Convention and its Committee barring the Liberal section of it, have dealt with the demands of the Muslim League is neither just nor right. The Muslim minority in this country as every other minority is entitled to certain safeguards and privileges as a matter of right and not by way of mere concessions from the majority, at a time when a majority rule is going to be the order of the day, of course, with this proviso that no majority is reduced to the positive of a minority on any account.

With regard to the Congress, I shall content myself by saying that while Mahatma Gandhi has asserted himself and achieved a victory for his doctrine, he has to dive deep into the inner mind of the people to-day. The one significant fact is that he failed to answer to one straight question put to him more than once as to whether he would sustain once again even this programme in case there should be another Chouri Chaura. Without having had anything to do with the question of either Dominion Status or Independence Mahatma Gandhi has come out with his programme and while the Congress has adopted it, it is to be hoped that he will take the early opportunity [illegible]

the details of the programme and the method of work to be adopted by Congressmen both inside and outside the Legislations throughout the country with special reference to the varying conditions in the provinces. Although Mahatma Gandhi always warns people not to import considerations of personality into the decision of any question, it can hardly be doubted that he has allowed himself more than once during the Congress week to be dragged for such purpose.—A. P.

CONGRESS A FAILURE

"BACK BENCHER'S" VIEWS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Mr. K. Bhasyam, a prominent Congress worker Madras said:—

Congress was a failure. It was merely a struggle between old and new schools a day of trial for leaders and followers. No definite lead had been given with regard to Dominion Status Independence controversy. It was plain leaders were trying to keep their lead and followers fighting them for a clear cut lead the programme of work placed before the country as such is too heavy and ambitions. How much of it could be worked in one year is a difficult thing to say. It would be wise if concentration was rested upon two of its items anti drink campaign and enlistment of volunteers.—A. P.

ADI DRAVIDAS IN CONFERENCE

SWAMI SAHAJANANDA'S EXHORTATION TO LEAD CLEAN LIFE

The first Social Conference of the Adi Dravidas in Bombay was held on Sunday at Dharavi Municipal Tamil School compound amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Swami Srilasri Sahajananda of Chidambaram, the President-elect was received at the Mahim station by the organisers of the Conference and the Boy Scouts furnished a Guard of Honour. Srom the station a huge procession was formed headed by the Boy Scouts and a South Indian piper.

Swami Sahajananda delivered an inspiring *ex tempore* address in Tamil which was replete with quotations from Upanishads and Vedas. One feature of the address was the absence of vituperative vilification of the so-called high classes as is customary with similar addresses on such occasion.

ORIGIN OF ADI DRAVIDAS.

The Swami spoke for about one hour and a half in the course of which he traced the origin of the Adi Dravidas and pointed out that they were not the inheritors of serfdom. "The Lord says," declared Swami Sahajananda. "He is the originator of the four castes, but their station is determined by their karma." It did not mean the mere birth did not mean that one was a Brahmin or another was a Pariah. It all depended upon the actions of the individual.

"We are of the same stock from which came the great and immortal Nandanar" proceeded the Swami, "and shall we still be submerged in stupor, denied even the elementary rights of citizenship, subjected to the cruel indignities of the so-called high castes, barred against all amenities of social life, oppressed as perpetual outcastes. Take the torch that our great ancestor, Nandanar, kindled and let us realise that we are worthy of his glorious example."

Continuing, Swami Sahajananda referred to the underlying truth of all religions and he was convinced that all faiths despite their diversity of form invoke the same Lord, the Almighty God. Thiruvalluvar had already given them the lead in his "Thiru Kural" which gave them a religion. The "Thiru Kural" had sounded the death-knell of social and caste inequalities and inequities. It had revealed the truth which can only be termed as religion in its highest sense. The very fact that the "high" caste Pandits of Tamil Nadu, the home of the Adi Dravidas were exerting their mighty best to interpret the name of Valluvanar in a different perspective with a view to make the world believe that he was not an Adi Dravida opined the speaker, conclusively proved that his "Thiru Kural" was unassailable, that it contained the essence of religion and religious faith.

Swami Sahajananda earnestly exhorted the Conference to read and study the "Thiru Kural" and follow the tenets contained in it for it expounded the religion of perfection.

'MA-BAP' GOVT'S NEGLECT.

Concluding, Swami Sahajananda drew a pathetic, but none-the-less true picture of the deplorable condition of the Adi Dravida community in every walk of life. He was sickened he said to find the Government, which indulged in tall talk about the protection and welfare of "depressed" classes, had not in the 150 years of their rule done anything materially to advance the community.

The Presidential address being over, the Secretary of the Conference read out messages wishing the Conference every success.

The Conference then dealt with the vrious disabilities under which the community were suffering and passed a number of resolutions on the subject. It was past 10-30 at the night

(Continued on page 3).

ALLEGED POLICE MISBEHAVIOUR AT MATUNGA

POLICE COMMISSIONER TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION

CASE AGAINST ARRESTED MEN POSTPONED

In view of wild allegations of misbehaviour on the part of the Matunga Police following their attempt to disperse a crowd gathered to see a fire at Matunga on Sunday night Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police personally paid a visit to the Matunga Police Station on Monday morning. Mr. Kelly it is understood, has called for a full official report into the affair from the Divisional Suprintendent of the Distrn t and has promised to interest himself personally in the inventigations. He has further replied to the Youth League, Matunga, that he is willing to receive their deputation and hear their version.

The fire which broke out on Sunday at Matunga had a sequel in the Police Court on Monday morning when (1) Mr. M. Kashinathan (2) S. Vedanthan (3) Mr. S. Kanakasabhai and (4) Mr. S. Sundaram were charged with disorderly behaviour. It was alleged against the accused that they behaved in a disorderly manner when tthe police tried to disperse the crowd from the scene of fire.

The first accused showed bruises on the back and scratches on the temple while the second accused showed injury on the right foot.

Two Police Constables showed deal marks on their arms.

Sergeant Hyde applied for a postponement till the 14th instant to which Mr. R. D. Ratnagar, pleader for the accused, did not object and it was granted by the Presidency Magistrates Mr. Joshi and Dr. Dhuru.

In this connection the Matunga Youth League held a meeting on Sunday evening and protested against the action of the Police. Mr. P. R. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, we understand, has replied to the Youth League expressing his willingness to receive a deputation of the Youth League.

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SINEWS OF WAR

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If the programme laid down by the Calcutta session of the Congress is to be given effect to, it is undoubted that the resources of the various provincial congress committees will have to be strengthened both in men and money. It will be the task of the Working Committee, or the individual members thereof coming from each province, to put itself or himself into communication with each Provincial Committee to ensure that the various items in the programme will be diligently and faithfully carried out without the least delay.

As regards the appeal made to every Congressman to contribute his quota in money to the Congress funds, it is desirable that there should go forth an authoritative assurance to the public by the Working Committee (1) that a due and proper account shall be kept of the moneys and (2) that the moneys will be spent strictly for the furtherance of the items in the current year's programme. Right or wrong, an impression prevails that the Provincial Congress Committees do not take as much care of Congress funds as they would do of their own moneys. As trustees, they ought really to be more careful in spending Congress moneys, which are trust moneys, than if they were spending from their own pocket.

In these days of depression, people can ill spare their hard-earned moneys, and it is but fair that when they are required to contribute to the National Purse, they should have no apprehension as to the safety of the moneys or the due application thereof.

I believe that a great handicap in the way of collection of funds for the Congress will be removed, if those in charge of collection, are able to satisfy the contributors on the above mentioned points.—Yours, etc.,

CONGRESSMAN.

January 3.

THE NEHRU REPORT AND ANGLO-INDIANS

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Hitherto some people were making capital out of the supposed injustice done to the Minorities in India in the Nehru Report, and the exploitation in this field was gaining ground in some quarters on that score. But the researches of one Mr. W. E. Thomson, the Hon. Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Federation, have discovered new wonders. In a letter of the 2nd, published in the Times of India of yesterday's date, he quotes Dr. Ansari's remark in the Convention proceedings of the 22nd December at Calcutta:—

"It is not on privileges a minority has succeeded in wringing from the majority but its patriotism public spirit and devotion to the country that its status and welfare depend".

made in reference to the Nehru Report, and declares that it contains a veiled threat to the Minorities in India. May one ask this gentleman wherein, in this passage, lies the thing he has so much endeavoured to disclose, in what particular word or sentence. Read it as many times as we can this, as well as the whole of Dr. Ansari's speech in the Convention it cannot but bring to us, Indians, a message full of hope and inspiration, and which, to all but the perverse, is an acceptable statement of fact. It is nothing else than a sane advice to one and all of us that we should work for our country, deserve the privileges we desire, and, whether any particular community is a minority or a majority in India, the fact that we are Indians, one and all, should be the first and foremost in our mind. It is an invitation to all the sons of India to cultivate patriotism, the spirit of public service, and devotion to their country; to look to India as their fatherland and look to themselves as Indians first and as Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis or Anglo-Indians afterwards and to strive for India's liberation and make it their common goal. It also contains an assurance that when these qualities so very necessary for every Indian to strive after and gain, are gained, the question of one community's wringing privileges from the other, will disappear; nay, even the question of gaining our freedom from the foreigner will then be a matter of course. In that famous remark the meaning of veiled threat to minorities could hardly be wrung out even by reading it between the lines. It is totally an imported commodity, foreign to its sense, as those on whose behalf Mr. Thomson poses to speak. If this gentleman cannot see this and appreciate the gist of that remark, it is because, he, like his community, has his centre of gravity fixed not in India, the country which he feeds upon, but England.

The real threat, not veiled but open, lies in his own words, in the concluding portion of his letter "To threats and intimidations the Anglo-Indian community will not submit, and will never join any party in revolt against the British Government."

Yours etc.,

G. L. UPPONI.

Memon Lodge, Bandra,
January 5, 1929.

A CRITIQUE IN THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT BILL NO XIV OF 1938

(Continued from page 6.)

of the present rates. The present practice, therefore, which had its origin in Mr. Wingate's system, is utterly faulty, as it omits to take note of one part and only tends to perpetuate the other, when both formed part of one entire whole.

UNSOUND ARGUMENT.

The relevancy of the foregoing analysis of the tenures and Wingate system for our present purpose is to show that the reason, given by Government in support of the percentage embodied in the Bill, viz., the existing practice is unsound since the foundation of that practice is the Wingate scheme which, as shown above, has not been worked out in its entirety, one of the fundamental parts of the scheme having been altogether left out, viz., the prevention of fragmentation which in his own words was "the greatest obstacle to the success of the Survey Settlement." The majority of the holdings, at least in the Deccan, are uneconomic and hence the greatest hardship of the present system operates in the case of such small holders.

Mr. Keating, in his book of Rural Economy, quotes cases of two large economic holdings where the assessment is equal to 1|3 in the one and in the other from 1|3 to 1|4 of the total profits and points out what is left as profit is just enough only in the case of an economic holding; it would certainly be quite insufficient in the case of an uneconomic holding. Mr. Wingate was never tired of impressing upon the Government the need of preventing sub-divisions of land and preventing its passing into the hands of an impoverished cultivator, who cannot turn it to profit and with this object in view the new system of occupancy was established as it was considered, essential to the success of the Survey system. But the original nature of the occupancy as also the safeguards provided against its being split-up have disappeared in course of time by Laws, Rules and Orders passed by Government and we shall now turn to these.

(To be continued.)

WHY DISPARAGE THE AMRRICAN

(Continued from page 8)

tune to luck or chance, rather than to any good qualities of their own, for, you see, we are all very human after all.

Then again this habitual British and, to a lesser extent, French feeling of antagonism or resentment towards America has recently increased, owing to differences of policy and points of view, and especially the war debts.

Unfortunately, as it now seems to many Americans, the U. S. A. finally entered the war, in which it was not really concerned in any way, and out of which it gained only the ill-will of its associates, it would seem. At least America gave these same associates, England, France, Italy, etc., immense sums of money when their own resources had almost entirely gone, and gave them towards the end of the war considerable military assistance as well, having previously for a long period sent over to the Allies huge amounts of food and munitions of war, without which it is difficult to see how the Allies could have held out so long.

Apparently, however, if the U. S. A. had adopted the strictly neutral attitude of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, and all of South America, who all claimed that the war was no concern of theirs, and who did nothing at all to help the Allies, and lent them no money, the United States to-day would be perhaps almost as kindly regarded by England and France as the countries just mentioned, and moreover would never have been called "Uncle Shylock".

I believe that Americans are now more and more beginning to see and feel that the less they have to do with Europe politically and financially, the better, and that they now realize more than ever that Europe simply regards them as a "convenience", so to speak, to get something out of, without much thought of giving anything back in return, if it can be avoided.

Self-interest and love of money is certainly not the sole fault or monopoly of the Americans. From what one has observed by living among them, the Europeans have their full share of it, and I am afraid the Indian is not far behind.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. GOULD,
Boston, U. S. A.

Jan. 1.

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ALL-INDIA SARASWATS IN CONFERENCE

—:o:—

A BRIEF SURVEY OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

The Secretary of the All-India Saraswat Brahmiss Conference writes:—

The Second session of the All India Saraswat Conference has come to a happy termination and the success with which its sittings and contested meetings of the subjects Committee were conducted prove it beyond all doubt that its deliberations bid fair to open a new era for its future activities. Every delegate and visitor, and every member of the Reception who had the good fortune to attend the Conference has gone home with the conviction that the large number of resolutions moved and adopted at the Conference will be carried into effect.

The Working Committee that has been formed for the purpose is strong and representative one, and from the enthusiam that prevailed among them it was quite evident that they would spare no pains to create a widespread awakening among the Saraswats of the whole country and prepare a way for a greater consolidation and unity than has hitherto been effected. For the general information of your readers allow me to review some of its important features.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Besides other things the Presidential address laid special stress on the following points:—

(1) The Brahmins have from time immemorial enjoyed the same position in the human soriety as the head in the entire body. In the heyday of Hindu glory the Brahmins held a very enviable position in the esteem of the people.

(2) Their chief qualities were their profound learning, purity of conduct, skill in arms, sacrifice, devotion to God, and a great soul force. The ideal of the Brahmins was plain living and high thinking.

(3) Among other questions comes the question of economic independence of the Brahmins. Unless the Brahmins sought to stand on their own legs, aquiring efficiency for different kinds of work which promise independint liping, they could not guard themselves against calumny and indignity.

(4) There was need of establishing unity among all Saraswats first and later on among all Brahmins. As a matter of principle each effort sohuld begin from within, and when equality and usity have been established among the Brahmins a time will come when they will be in a position to seek unity with other sections of the great Brahmin community.

(5) Let us now start with this that all Saraswats are equal, that the restrictions of higher among them. All restrictions of higher and lower castes deserve to be removed, and barring the consideration of 'Gotra' nothing should hinder the marriage of one caste with another. Interprovincial marriages are highly recommended.

(6) Our social customs need a good deal of simplification. Learning is our wealth, simplicity our chief ornament, meditation our chief occupation, and love of mankind our life work. We should not imitate other castes in making our ceremonies very expensive. Early marriage and re-marriage of widowers of advanced age should be stopped very vehemently.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

My limitations of space do not permit me to dwell at some length on and the resolutions passed at the conference. The number of these resolutions is about two dozen, and I reserve a detailed account of them for other occasion. Here I shall restrict myself to the following:—

(a) The age of marriage has been fixed at 14 for females and 20 for males. As a prevestive measure against the ever increasing number of widows the same resolution puts a stop to the re-marriage of a widower after the age of 40.

(b- Another resolution takes away all unnecessary restrictions of high and low castes among the Saraswats and declares equality among the Brahmins of all provinces for purposes of inter-dining and ister-marriages.

(c) Another resolution makes it compulsory for each Brahmin boy and girl to learn Hindi (and Sanskrit) upto the Primary standard, and another resolution encourages the starting of reading rooms and libraries for the spread of Hindi.

(d) There were two resolutions on the protection of cows. The first drew the particular attention of His Excellency the Viceroy of India and his administration to put a stop to the cow-slaughter that was secretly being perpetrated within the range of the Garhwal District, the sacred land of the Ancient Rishis, quite against the traditions of the place and irrespective of the terms agreed upon by the Government.

The other resolution recommended to the Saraswat world certain sure ways of cow-protection.

(e) Another resolution lent its support to the scheme of starting a Mahavidyala in Delhi, on a grand scale, with a threefold object namely to train the Brahmins in the responsibilities of priesthood, to furnish a scope for advanced studies in Sanskrit literature, and to encourage research work.

(f) Another resolution declared the present system of education obtainable in school to be most defective, and recommend to the authorities concerned to remodel it in such a way as to cover a moral and national groundwork. The same resolution laid stress on the need of a rise in the status of the scholars of Sanskrit and teachers of moral education.

The other important feature of the conference were the illuminating speeches made by some of the learned pandits of India. Mahamahopadhyae Pt. Har Narain Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Hindu College, Delhi, made a very thrilling and informative speech on the need of research work in Sanskrit literature. He paid a glowing tribute to the great strides taken by the German scholars in this direction, and made mention of the splendid work that had been done by the Brahmin missionaries of the ancient times, which had been brought to light by the excavations made in different parts of the world. He placed before the audience a well thought out scheme of founding a Mahavidyala which would supply a pressing need of the time.

Pt. Mukand Lal of Hapar made a very useful and learned speech on the origin of Saraswat Brahmins. He quoted texts from the well-known books of the Aryans to show that the old home of the Brahmins was Kashmir and the valleys of the Panjab rivers, and that most of them had migrated to different parts of India. He included Gaurs and other divisions of the Brahmin community also in the class of Saraswats. He took full two hours in propounding his theories. Pt. Hari Har Nath Sankharacharya and Pt. Bary Nath of Moradabad, and Pt. Ganeshi Lal Shastri, of the Balwast Raj College, Agra also gave highly illuminating discourses and addresses.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

—:o:—

EDLEGATES TAKEN TO KOLAR MINES

(From A Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Jan. 2.

This year's session of the Indian Economic Conference promises to be an excellent event in the history of the Indian Economic Association. The hospitable Mysore State and the redoubtable local Secretary, Prof. N. S. Subba Rao, have made excellent arrangements for the delegates' study and economic survey of the State. The Conference hand-book of Mysore State sent to some in advance, presented to the other delegates as they arrived, is a timely publication. It is a good hand-book taking stock of the economic conditions of the State and the Conference is highly indebted to the State for this neat publication.

As announced, several delegates—over a dozen in number—had their excursion rounds under the lead of Prof. R. M. Joshi (Secretary of the I. E. A.) of Bombay. They did Gersappa Falls, Sivasamudram Falls and the Kolar Gold Fields.

A humorous incident in the mines is interesting. The Mining Company did not promise lives of the delegates in the experiment to go down and come up. They wanted delegates to sign a declaration form—probably to state that they were willing to meet their fate. Some hesitated and Mr. Joshi said: "I wish I had brought an insurance agent or I am an insurance agent myself with a doctor to certify instantly." The death warrant was signed by all including the mining inspector—probably he signs it almost daily for his inspection—somehow the delegates did not share of the honour of obituary notices in newspapers and the Conference, as Mr. Joshi remarked, was saved the first resolution of a condolence to the "members of the bereaved family."

The Excursion Party joined Prof. Karve this morning at Maddur and travelled with him to Mysore where they were received at the station by the Boy Scouts, Prof. Subba Rao and other members of the University of Mysore. Prof. Kale along with the vegetarian delegates was taken to the "Seshadri House", while others of the English style were directed to Staff Quarters' Camp.

Prof. Kale refused to have a drive into the town this evening, but preferred to walk in the company of a few delegates, Professors Karve (Poona), N. S. Narasimhan (Trivandrum), and Mr. E. S. Sunder Vakil, Economist of Nadwa.

New Delhi, Jan. 6.—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin returned to Delhi to-day.—A. P.

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NO BANAL "THANK YOU'S" IN AMERICA

—:o:—

POLITENESS HAS NO VALUE IN TERMS OF EFFICIENCY

Psychological investigators in New ork are trying to discover whether ere is an efficiency value in politeness. he results till the present time are ot re-assuring.

Experiments have been conducted ith taxicab drivers, shop attendants, ilway guards, and other employees. ude and peremptory modes of ap-oach, and gentle, kindly methods ve been tried. Whatever the ap-oach, the result seems to be in ac-rdance with the personality of the mployee.

Polite questions receive rude replies hen the personality of the employee rude. Questions asked rudely are nswered politely by employees who re naturally polite.

he experiments tried so far indi-ate that few workers have any perso-al reaction to those with whom they ome in contact professionally, unless ey are provoked by insults, which is ery rare.

They do not notice personality, and annot say afterwards whether the ndividual whom they have been serv-ng has been pleasant or rude, or ven attractive or not.

The last rule has some exceptions, owever.

DRESS NOTES.

A shopgirl will have a fleeting me-ory of a man customer who is ex-ptionally well dressed. But if he ied to flirt the memory passes with ossibly a brief comment, after he aves, that "he was pretty fresh."

Women who are particularly beauti-l seldom impress men shop attend-nts, but if they are very well dressed op girls occasionally make a mental eservation for their own future use. ncivility of New Yorkers is fre-ently noticed by foreign visitors. New Yorkers, however, often do ot see rudeness. Europeans imme-iately notice a difference between heir own normal manners and the anners of the new world.

It all depends, say the psychologists, n the way people have been brought p.

Americans say that the constant Thank you" in England is merely per-nctory.

Its habitual abbreviations are re-aced in New York by an informal miliarity between shopattendant and stomer which serves the same pur-se.

"CHEEK" ENCOURAGED.

"Cheekiness" in New York shops d in professional intercourse, gene-lly is said to be wholly unobserved cept by foreigners fresh from ac-ss the ocean. When foreigners men-n its prevalence, as they often do, w Yorkers express surprise. They y they have never encountered it.

Psychological inquirers have estab-hed its existence, but they say that is regarded as a democratic symbol tablishing a claim to the American ctrine that "all men are born ual."

There not only is no objection to among average New Yorkers, but ey tend to encourage it. "Cheeki-ss" is, to them, a spirited display, lling for return banter, or an indul-nt laugh.

The inefficiency of New York's tran-ort system is largely held respons-e for the necessity of a give-and-e policy towards rudeness. Out-e Russia and China, no great nation the world has such poor transport vice in its large cities as exists in w York.

FOOTBALL TACTICS.

o effort has been made by private public authorities to keep pace h the city's growth. London's un-ground tubes are paradise com-d with New York's. The rush which formerly was limited to morning work-goers and the even-home-goers now prevails almost ughout the day and night.

otball tactics are necessary to en-the carriages and once in peo-must huddle together in such a that politeness is crushed. It is se of every man and woman for lf and herself.

GLEAMINGS FROM URDU

PAPERS

—:o:—

Commenting on H. E the Viceroy's speech before the European Association, "Hamdard" observes:—Those who stand for Complete Independence, will never give up their agitation so long as they are not convinced that India will be treated by Britain on terms of equality. If Britain is prepared to accede complete internal freedom to India, there is no reason why the latter should sever her connection from the former. But India will certainly break the chains if she is treated as a subordinate. It is time that Britain should prove by actions that she does not want to trample under foot the rights of the Indians. It is only in this way that the supporters of complete freedom can be silenced.

In the course of an interview granted to a representative of "Al-Ahrar" of Damascus, Maulana Muhammad Ali said:—"We hope that Syria will be a free country before long. But it is essential on the part of Mussalmans to remain Muslims. You should not be deceived by those who say that Islam and politics are not connected with each other and that nations cannot achieve freedom through religion. Islam is complete and if we study the text of the Quran we shall soon realise that it is the foundation-stone of Western culture and civilisation."—("Hamdard.")

"As-Siyasat" states that the Persian Government has exempted the Arabs from wearing the Pahlavi cap.—("Inqilab.")

WELL-DESERVED HONOUR.

At a ladies' meeting held in Aligarh some days ago, the title of "Rahbar-e-Nirwan" (Guide to women) was conferred on Maulavi Saiyed Mumtaz Ali, editor of "Tahzil-e-Niswan", Lahore, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the cause of women.—("Inqilab.")

"Inqilab" learns that last year Sultan Ibn Saud had made arrangements for the reparation of some 400 indigent pilgrims from the Hejaz. Every pilgrim was also paid some passage money to defray miscellaneous expenses on his way back. Most of these pilgrims had come from Turkistan.

IRAQ FOR THE IRAQUIS.

"As-Siyasat" writes:—Although majority of Indians, employed in Government departments in Iraq, have left for their mother-country, yet they are some who are still in service, especially in the Railways and the Basra Docks. Only recently the Prime Minister visited the Basra harbour and issued an order that the Indian employees should be replaced by the Iraqians as early as possible. Accordingly the Indian employees have been served with notices and it is expected that before the beginning of the year 1929, the Basra port will be altogether denuded of Indian element. As regards the railway, majority of the employees happen to be Indians and their services will be dispensed with only when the Railway Department comes under the control of the Iraqian Government.—("Hamdard.")

"As-Siyasat" writes:—It is rumoured in Basra that the Armenians of Iraq are preparing a memorandum to be presented to the League of Nations asking the latter to make Iraq the home for them just as Palestine has been declared the home for the Jews. It is said that the total population of the Armenians in Iraq is about 70,000.—("Hamdard.")

"Jarida-e-Government-e-Bhopal" in its issue dated the 27th December, 1928, notifies to the effect that the entry of "Taqat", an Urdu weekly of Delhi, has been prohibited in the Bhopal territories on the ground that the several issues of the said paper contained matter prejudicial to the interests of the State subjects. Henceforth any copy or copies of the said paper, wherever found, will be liable to confiscation.

Another notification in the said "Jarida" calls upon the State subjects to deliver, if in their possession, copies of "Taqat" dated the 16th, 24th November 1928, and 8th, 16th and 24th December 1928, to the nearest police station, since they have been declared to be unlawful publications. Magistrates have been empowered to issue warrants of search of places provided there is a reasonable ground for suspicion that the said copies are there.

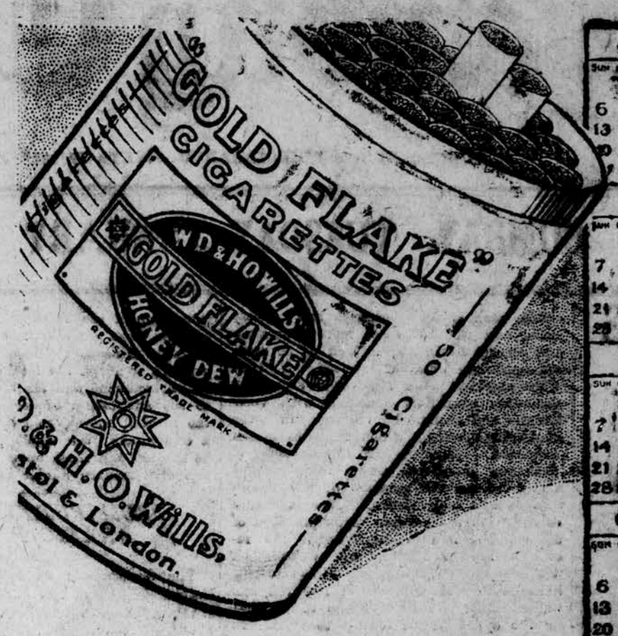
SUDDEN ASS AULT

—:o:—

PARSI TIME-KEEPER'S DEATH

On Monday morning the City Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Parsi who, it was alleged, died from the effects of an assault made on him by a workman. The deceased Framji Dinshaw Baxi (45) was employed as a Time-keeper in the Marsland Price and Co., Ltd., at Neshit Road. On the 10th of November last he was talking with the Assistant Time-keeper when, all on a sudden, it is alleged, Shanker Deoji, a boiler-maker, rushed on Mr. Baxi and stabbed him in the neck. Mr. Baxi shouted "pakro, pakro", and fell down unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and thence to Dr. Mulgaonker's Hospital where he died on Monday morning after suffering for nearly two months. Death was due to heart-failure caused by a septic wound. The jury returned a verdict of death in consequence of wounds inflicted by a sharp weapon by Shanker Deoji while attempting to commit murder.

Shanker Deoji is under arrest.



JANUARY

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	*
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DECEMBER

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22	23	24	25	26	27	*
29	30	31				

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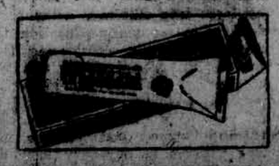

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY JANUARY 8 1929

EDUCATIONAL BACKWARDNESS OF INDIA

A Scathing Indictment on British Rule

WE SPEND FOUR TIMES MORE ON ARMAMENTS THAN ON EDUCATION.

Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, in the course of an article in the "Nineteenth Century and After," writes:

I have the highest opinion of the Indian student, both as to his intellect, his character, and his adaptabilty. I wish I could say the same about his physique. But he never gets a chance in his own country. In a land full of sunshine there is no sunshine on his childhood. The schools have to contend against traditions and habits brought from the home, and often contend with inferior resources. The schoolboy misses the corporate spirit and the happy innocent joys and adventures of a breathless exploration into facts of Nature and life. By the time he leaves school he has not been helped to any plans for his vocation in life or to any vantage ground from which he can climb to the glories of college or university life. He is prematurely old for his years, and in some cases is burdened with physical and social responsibilities on account of early marriage or the care of others, to whom he is helpless as he is to himself.

DIFFICULTIES.

No country has succeeded in educating its masses without free and compulsory education. But there are other factors to be considered in India. In our first enthusiasm we thought that we had but to say "free and compulsory education," and our masses would be educated. We have been timidly, tentatively nibbling at the idea for the last few years, but no would be a bold man to-day who could say that, with or without an "alien Government," we should have educated the 229,000,000 illiterates of the 1921 census in British India within a century. Selected areas are being gradually brought under the compulsory system, and, as far as boys are concerned, there is no opposition from the people. Quite the cortrary. With girls it is a different matter. But the difficulties arise from other causes.

Supposing all the boys and girls of school-going age were attending primary schools, but the schools remained as they are now, would the children be educated? Something like 75 per cent. of all pupils in educational institutions of all kinds are at the lower preparatory stage, and 65 per cent. in the infant and first classes. The attendance is casual, and the attention which the pupils receive may almost be called negative. Mr. Richey, of the Education Department of the Government of India, once found a schoolboy of average intelligence who had been at school at least two years and had not yet mastered the alphabet. It is estimated that over 50 per cent. of those who attend primary classes never become literate, and a good proportion of those who leave at that stage soon lose their literacy. It has even been found that some of the names on the school rolls are fictitious. For real elementary education there should be well-organised schools with regular attendance, teachers with a sense of vocation, and a certain number of years of compulsory attendance, and up to a certain appreciable standard of education.

A PAPER AFFAIR.

These conditions have not been attained in India; and therefore our compulsory education, even where it has been introduced, is still really a paper affair. What is called optional compulsory education may be politely described, like the curate's egg, as only good in parts. A compulsory Education Act is passed by a provincial council, but it does not come into effect until it is adopted for any given local ares. It may be adopted only for boys and not for girls. Until we get women teachers the prospects of compulsory universal education are not bright. And we cannot get women teachers in any numbers until girls are widely educated; and girls cannot be widely educated as long as child marriages are not only permitted, but common. Women's education is the crux of the whole educational problem when you want education to be widespread among the people.

And what about finance? Education is a "transferred subject," and we are told that our educational destinies are in our own hands through our elected representatives. But our elected representatives under present conditions do not control finance, and they would hesitate very much before incurring the odium of fresh taxation. How much the question of finance enters into the question of primary education will be suggested by the fact that by far the greater number of primary school teachers are paid less than 31 a month, and there are teachers who start on less than 14 a month. Further, communal friction prevents our Ministers from representing the people as a whole. In the United Provinces a very able Education Minister who was a Hindu was violently attacked by the Muslims as an enemy of Muslim education. In the Punjab, a Muslim Education Minister, whose brilliant abilities now find scope in an "unrepresentative" sphere of work, was violent attached by the Hindus as hostile to their interests. And in truth, where communal vernaculars, communal cultures (or what pretend to be such-), and communal religions are not on speaking terms with each other, the difficulties are perfectly intelligible, not only for Ministers, but for teachers, managers, and organisers as well. Primary education must necessarily be caried on in the vernaculars; a multiplicity of them adds to the complexities of the problem. And so parents like their children to be given a bias at early school age against their own religion or modes of thought.

EXPENDITURE.

We are now spending on education close on 13 crores of rupees from public funds, while in 1905 we scarcely spent 2-1/4 crores, and as late as 1915 less than 6-1/4 crores. Place this sudden and enormous expansion of expenditure side by side with what I have said about teachers' salaries, and what I could say about many other urgent educational demands if space were not limited. Two questions arise. In spite of the enormous rise in the expenditure on education, are we spending enough? We spend more than four times as much on armaments and defence as we spend on education. But supposing we could not possibly spend more than we do on education, are we getting our money's worth? Could we spend the same money in any other way and obtain greater efficiency? Have we any fancy expenditure which we could put to better use I am firmly convinced that we can spend more wisely. Let us save on bricks and mortar and spend on the living teacher.— Let us save on shams in order to spend on real education. Let us examine very carefully and critically the allocation of the money to different schemes and apply it most to the parts which will fructify in the minds and character of the people.

You must not make education too expensive. You must get your full money's worth for every anna that you spend out of public funds. The standard of expenditure from public funds will react on the expenditure of private citizens on education. And the strength of our chain of education will depend on the strength of its weakest link—some neglected, impoverished schools or colleges in remote corners, whose struggles and failures pile up the tale of our national inefficiency.

TOO MANY PUPILS.

But the greatest need for examining the whole position lies in the question of numbers. The schools and colleges have been flooded with pupils and the rise has been phenomenally rapid. The numbers under instruction in 1900 were only 4,250,000. Now they are between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000. Then question is:- Are all these people being really educated? Do the right class of boys get the full facilities for the right kind of education, or are some of the most intellectual boys being pushed aside and wrecked in the great flood with which neither our organisations not our resources in money, teachers, and buildings are fitted to cope? I have indicated that in primary education much of the money must be wasted on pupils who never become literate or who lapse into illiteracy after they leave school. In secondary education there are not enough pupils, considering the numbers in primary education, and there are not enough facilities for giving a self-contained education such as will fit the best part of the nation to become good men and women, good citizens, and efficient workers in our very loose economic system. By far the largest proportion of those who seek universitp education, so called, seek it for clerkships and petty posts, and would earn a more lucrative and certain livelihood, as well as be more self-respecting units of society, if they were absorbed in a reasonable scheme of secondary education combined with vocational and technical training in the numerous openings which modelife makes available. Such a reorganisation of secondary education would also afford a solution to the question of numbers in colleges and universities. A halt should be called to the further multiplication of universities and colleges until the resources are available for well-trained teachers, well-equipped laboratories, libraries and instruments of research, and well-educated students who can profit by the opportunities opened to them. To multiply numbers without these conditions is to ask for the depression of standards. On the other hand, more money should be spent in order to make elementary, secondary, and university education real links in the bilding up of a harmonious nation.

CHARACTER BUILDING.

The greatest problem in Indian education is that of moral edulation or character building. Indian humon nature is not more perverse or unregenerate than any other human nature, but the circumstances and institution which we offer lead to many of the undesirable results which we deprecate. I do not thing that moral education by text-books will by itself do much. It will only add another subject for cramming. But the removal of the many causes that lead to temptation is the first essential as far as educationists are concerned. The supply of teachers with great force of characteer and personality is all-important; but this supply cannot be hastened, and will itself depend upon a more healthy and efficient system of education, including the education of women, the makers of the home. Religious education has been tried, and a large majority of Indians pin their faith to it. But they take no steps to organise religious education on right lines or to prepare teachers who can impart the true religious spirit and command the respect of their pupils by their character and modern attainments. The young man or young woman of the present day is not going to take mere subjects of religious doctrine on trust from old-fashioned people. He or she will require to be convinced in precept and morally "forced" by example. The communal schools and colleges, whose main justification is the need for religious instruction, have signally failed in the respect.

These suggestions point to the need of a complete and reasoned survey of education in modern India. Many of the evils have long been known, and some have been exaggerated. Some of the remedies are obvious; many are controversial; not a few are likely to introduce more difficulties than they will solve. In all my criticisms must never be understood to imply that I do not appreciate the life-long devotion of the many men and women who are working for or have left their mark on Indian education. I admire their work, the skilful way in which they have tried to face new situations, and discernment and strength or character which they have shown in meeting the strain put upon the educational machinery. I have said nothing which many of them have not said and felt. But educational reform in modern India will not come only from experts and if it is forced on the country it will lose its efficacy. Sometimes, too, experts only see one side of a question, and educational problems have many sides. Public opinion requires to be taken into counsel causes and cures have to be discussed with people who will weave the texture of life in the present and the next generation. Prejudices have to be met suspicions have to be allayed; motives have to be explained; distrust has to be overcome; conflicting views have to be reconciled, and schemes prepared openly, with the co-operation of those who will have to work them or suffer from them. Has the time come for a comprehensive public survey by a Royal Commission, manned mainly by Indians competent to judge of education and other things that affect education, and competent to modify the moulds of life in which education has to be cast?

STILL IN THE DARK.

In my own mind, I have no doubt that the time has come, if it is not overdue. No comprehensive public survey has made since 1882. But the India of 1928 is very different from the India of 1882. The Universities Commissions which led to the Act of 1904 assumed the foundations of the older policy and only made useful suggestions about reorganisation, supervision and teachings in the universities. The more recent Sadler Commission was appointed to deal with the problems of the Calcutta University; its recommendation have not been carried out by Calcutta, but have been partially adopted by two universities and have influenced other universities, with results which are still very doubtful. Experience with the new unitary universities still leaves it doubtful whether the old affiliating type was not after all the best suited to India's social, geographical and financial conditions. Meanwhile, big political and social questions have come to the foreground; the very foundations of State policy have been questioned in India a new itemper has grown up in the rising generation which requires wise guidance and discipline. If efficient education means the conscious attempt to adapt the machinery of life to its environment and the conscious stimulus to the adaptation of the environment to the mental, moral, and spiritual needs of a community, the whole problem has to be studied and faced anew with every weapon that modern public life can give us.

FROM TURKISH AND ARABIC PAPERS

The Government of Egypt suspended the publication of another paper "Wadiul Nil", a paper of long-standing and high position. The order of suspension says that in spite of repeated warnings the paper continue to publish matter to excite the public minds on the basis of wrong news. The last article of the category made certain false of uncalled-for allegations against the King.—("Alahram.")

WESTERNISING CAMPAIGN IN SYRIA.

M. Massing made a tour of Syria to launch his campaign of Westernisation. He advocated the use of Latin scripts following the example of Turkey and laid great stress on its beauties and facilities. He defended Western civilisation as more suited to the exigencies of modern times and praised Ghazi Mustafa Kemal as a man of genius and sagacity.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN TURKEY AND EGYPT.

A treaty of friendship is signed by the representatives of Egypt and Turkey. There is nothing extraordinary in the text of the treaty. It clarifies the rights of each other's nationals in the country of the other, and explains the laws relating to customs, courts of justice, and war. For the present the treaty will remain in force for five years, at the end of which time it may be renewed by the consent of the contracting parties.—("Alsiasat.")

ENGLAND PUSHED OUT FROM PERSIAN MARKETS.

Russia has practically pushed England out of the Persian markets. Last year's figures show that the goods worth 1,104,115,298 Kiran was imported. Similarly the export of goods from Persia to Russia has considerably increased. Russia has full possession of the trade of northern markets while in the markets of South also Russia is pushing her goods and is expected shortly to drive out the British. ("Alsiasat.")

ITALIAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS SYRIA.

Syrian people seem to have succeeded in gaining the sympatay of Italian papers towards their claim for freedom. More and more space is being devoted by these papers to the articles demanding Syrian rights and criticising the French policy in Syria.

LITIGATION BETWEEN TURKS AND ENGLISH.

It is a well-known fact that two ships ordered by a Turkish company in England were utilized by Great Britain at the outbreak of war. Now the Turkish company has instituted a case against the English ship manufacturing factory and the Westminster Bank for large sums that were paid in advance for the building of these ships. The case will be heard by the mixed court at Constantinople and both sides have sent representatives to fight it out.

Three other cases are filed against English companies who had signed contracts and taken large sums before the war.—("Alsiasat.")

HISTORIC FINDINGS IN EGYPT.

Near the Mohamed Ali Road by the side of Sultan Hasan Mosque a buried house has been dug out in which manuscripts and memorials of great historic interest have been discovered. It is expected that by the help of these excavations the missing links of the period of Sultan Alvasir will be completed A Research Committee has been formed to complete the task. —("Alsiasat.")

TURKISH WOMEN'S PROTEST.

A meeting of women of Barusa was held in the second week of December to protest against the decision of the Assembly by which Turkish women have been not allowed to exercise the right of vote. —("Wakt.")

TURKISH GREEK DEADLOCK.

A state of deadlock is reached between the Turkish and Greek representatives on the questions of exchange of nationals and it is feared this deadlock may not end in bitterness and ultimately in the break of relations.—("Alsiasat.")

A DENIAL.

Hejaz Government has issued a denial through the Hejaz representative in Egypt about the news of some tribes attacking the Sultan's properties in those parts.—("Alahram.")

SPIRIT COMMUNICATION, A FACT

"I Have Spoken With My Father" Says E. W. Stead

I consider the spiritualists' claim of spirit communication as proved.

Why? Because all down the ages there have been proofs of spirit communication. The greatest proofs are to be found in the life, death, resurrection and teachings of Christ, the greatest Ambassador for God and Truth who has ever walked this earth in physical form.

He came that He might give light to those in darkness, to teach man to understand himself his powers, his oneness with God, and his relation to his fellow men. His teaching, His appearances, the miracles He performed, demonstrated the psychic faculty in man and nearly everything that He said or taught is symbolical of the pathway of the soul. He taught that His power came from God and that the things He did might be achieved by all, did they but attain to a high state of spirituality. Thus writes Esclie W. Sead in the "Daily News."

LOVE AS THE LINK.

Did He not say: "The things I do, greater than these shall ye do, if ye have faith." His transfiguration on the Mount; His death and resurrectiot; His many appearences to His followers and others, after His death, are all absolutely consistent with the facts recorded by spiritualists. His death and resurrection demonstrated that life is not dependent on a physical body, that the spirit leaves the body when the body dies and can, under certain conditions of psychic power, return and manifest its presence.

My father once said; "Spiritualism has brought the teachings of Christ up to date to suit this generation." Christ spoke of Love as the binding link and the force of all good, Spiritualism is based on the same foundations, and its rules are the rules laid down by Christ.

A PROVEN FACT.

When I saw my father and spoke with him ten days after the sinking of the Titanic he was but following the Master's example and doing as Christ himself had demonstrated to all mankind it was possible to do by His own death and resurrection.

As secretary of the Borderland Library, founded in my father's memory, I have worked in close touch with him to help others to the same joy of reunion, and have succeeded in bringing proof to many hundreds of sad and sorrow-stricken souls that what Christ demonstrated is true. Some have seen and many spoken with their loved ones.

Having had these experiences I can have no doubt that Christ's words are true and that communication is a fact.

I have spoken of Christ, but spiritualism cannot be confined to Christianity or to any religion. Spiritualism is not a religion in itself, but a great fact on which all religions are founded. It is a great Truth, and this will be acknowledged by men of science all the world over before many years have passed.

It is a truth which gives people faith and helps them to know which form of religion is best for them. It is too big to be leashed. It must be untrammelled, unfettered, free for all. To quote my father: It is for the individual to decide which particular religion is most fitting to himself. By his choice he will show his ability to grasp the meaning of God's laws, and according to his development so will he select.

WEAK AND STRONG.

The teachings of all alike are limited, but some go farther, see farther, and understand more. Just as all roads may converge to a given point, so many creeds follow in the main the teachings of Christ—some by narrow little roads and byways some by wide roads, and some by main highways. Spiritualism is "God's Main Highway."

You ask, do I consider the growth of spiritualistic practises a menace to mi and body?

This depends on the individual. T phenomena of spiritualism open a doorw to greater knowledge. There are, of some who having opened the door, f to advance, fail to see what it mig mean to them if they could take adva tage of the knowledge offered a would fit themselves to partake of it.

If they make no advance spiritu mentally, then there is danger, having opened the door we are doorkeepers, and according to our development, spiritually, morally and intellectually, so it will be with us; ev as it is in all things here on ear The weak and ignorant should be guard and guided, but the spiritually stro can go forward in confidence, knowi that they have that within themselv that will help them to keep a cle path.

If spiritualistic research is acco pained by spiritual development, th it can only result in good to mind a body.

THE OTHER VIEW.

We are apt to consider this ques only from the standpoint of those still the body, and to ignore utterly the p of view of those on the other side the bridge, and to underestimate th difficulties, therefore, may I end this s contribution by quoting part of a m sage lately received from my father:

"In trying to explain the conditio of my present life, I am up again the great difficulty of trying to explain different condition to that in which y are living. I have to use the langua of earth, whereas where I now am la guage is no longer necessar Much that is described often seem grossly material, for the simple reas that we cannot paint our pictures, read our verses except in a man which will be incomprehensible to yo

"In order to help you to rea something of the difficulties we encou ter when trying to bring knowledge our existence and of our personali through to you, it is well that y should remember the following quo tion from the Scriptures, 'He shall changed.' This is a fundamental tr

"No two spheres are alike. The s has to exist under different conditions each of the steps it takes in its cent or descent. So when you tra to the next sphere you will not precisely the same man you were wh you took your bus or your tube your business in the City. But remem ber this, you will be the same In essentials.

"What is meant by essentials? essentials are emotions. The activities the sould, its loves its hates, its sures its pains. These travel with from one sphere to another. Memory an essential of the soul; so much an essential that at some far distan period of our existence we shall amal all our memories and have the sto of our life complete. But this is no the case when you travel from th earth to the next sphere, then th memory of the facts of pour life ge tangled and, although they are ther you cannot always sort them out.

"In your daily life you have memo of facts that lie back in your chil hood, remote and illusive as the m mory of a dream. But imagine a l ing memory of happy and painful em tions; of dear ties that are all t stronger because the veil has separat you from the actual presence of t souls you love.

"Now imagine what intense longi exists in you for communication wi those who are now to you what dead are to the living. Then imag that someone tells you that there is way back to the world. That if you find the road it will lead you ba for a few moments only perhaps, yet for a few precious moments your past life. Would you not give you have to find that road?"

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